Vo. 13 Vol. XXII.

RELIGIOUS.

DANGERS OF YOUNG MEN.

racts from the "Young Man's Aid," written

II Let us then notice some of the evils which

to the scenes and duties in which you might be called to perpetuate his name, interest, usefulness and honor amongst the living, after he should be slumbering in the dust. Through long years he watched over you, with a solicitude which none but a parent's heart knows; every symptom in you for good or for evil, he noticed with intense interest; to supply your caustant wants, his hands never refused to toil; to afford you the best means of instruction and improvement, he deemed no personal effort too great. He would do anything for your good, even to the sacrifice of his own life. If a man of niety, with what intense desires did he daily

of piety, with what intense desires did he daily hear you on his heart to God, that the object of his love and hope might share with him an

rnal portion in heaven.
That mother, too! Think of her pains and

sorrows, who yet "remembered no more the anguish, for joy that a son was born into the

anguisa, for joy that a son was born into two world. From that moment, she could never love you enough, nor do enough for you. Think of her unwearied attentions, her wake-ful and auxious nights; her incessant solicitude and care to anticipate all your wants, avert

your dangers, relieve your pains, through the

s, months, years, of your helpless infancy hildhood. You have no conception how she has loved you, how much she has for you. And if her heart was alive to

interests of your soul, perhaps not a day

assed from the time you opened your eyes on he light of this world, in which she did not out fervent prayers and tears commend you

Do you now ask me how much you owe to

our parents? I cannot tell; neither can you.
for can never love them so much as they have
oved you. But I can tell you how you may
out the whole debt,—all they ask,—all they
wish,—enough to make them forget all their

sacrifices for your sake, and thank God a thou-

and times for such a son. It is expressed in we short words—po well. And is it possible that you can refuse so rea-

And is it possible that you can refuse so reasonable a demand? Yes, I tremble when I think of the tremendous power lodged in your boson; you may require all the love, labor, anxiety, sorrow, prayers and tears of the best of parents, with coldness, ingratitude, obstina-

And now, will you conduct in such a man-

ner as to bring all this affliction upon your pa-rents? Will you turn their day into night, and

educating his children, and setting them forth

her part well towards diffusing sun-

n life with every needful advantage.

A domestic, affectionate, and devoted mother

ine and happiness over the household. The

of domestic bliss—intelligent, industrious, able, accomplished, pious. The sons too,

ith one exception, are doing well. To most cholders, it is the happiest of families—how equently an object of envy! Yet look again more closely. Do you not

mark of anxiety and of affliction on father's brow? Do you not sometimes the unutterable yearnings of a mother's depicted on her countenance? Do you reset those sons looking gloomy and sadding unot sometimes observe the checks of

aughters crimsoned with shame and es red with weeping? What meaneth

the conduct of this wretched member

low malignant is sin, that it can shoot its ven-m so widely and strike its fangs so deeply;

the innocent to suffer with the guilty is is not all, nor the worst part.

ngs. Suppose you are living at home with risters and younger brothers around you;

pin, Eng. of the High School see to offit superfluous examples tee. In the Algebra, I can object to omilal theorem, or which the author offit superfluous, and from this circumstance of the control of

RD, GRAY & CO. lah, Specimena of Foreign Standard lited by Rev. George Ripley, re imported to us from abroad, so ing, and many civil virtues, he in-is from foreign writings;—we shall decome short in the attempts of any ittrox's Prose Works. Hist. of Brit.

chielermacher, Do Wette, Olahae-a, in German. b, which are either already in pre-maintion in engaged, it is expected the series.
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of Goethe and Schiller. Berman Literature.

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gious Writings. re, or the Consecration of a Doubter

and Critical Notices," by the Edi-a in October next.

d by the "Select Minor Poems or ranslated by Rev. J. S. Dwienr, as-tox and Professor Longration, of ev. N. L. Facthikonian, and other ev. N. L. Facthikonian, and other letter sufficient encouragement from

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allas ALLEN, JR.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1837.

by his example; he can allure them into vicious practices; he can learn them to make light of serious truths; he can teach them to profine the sacredness of the Sabbath; he can even seduce female innocence and teach his infernal arts to others—he can render himself a thousand thousand fold more dangerous and destructive to a community, than ever was cholera or yellow-fever, or any other natural contagion. Many, many a young man has done all this. If an inscription, faithful to truth, were to be put upon the tomb-stone of many a youth who has urged his way through a course of vice to an early grave, it would read, This young man "perished not alone in his iniquity!"

4. You can act an important part towards the destruction of our civil and benevolent institutions. You can easily pursue that course 11. Let us then notice some of the evils which ou may do to others.

1. You can be an occasion of grief and annish to your parents. The debt of love and ush to your parents. The debt of love and addude which you owe to your parents is far eater than you will ever realize, unless you come a parent yourself. What a thrill of y was felt in the bosom of that parent, when was announced to him that he was the father it was amounted to mit after was the lather of a son! In a moment his thoughts followed you up to manhood, and made you the support and solace of his declining age. They followed you onward through your remaining life into the scenes and duties in which you might be

the destruction of our civil and benevolent insti-tutions. You can easily pursue that course which, if all pursued it, would establish our in-stitutions upon the rock of ages, extend the blessings of Christianity to distant lands and make this nation the rejoicing of the whole earth till the end of time. Or you can pursue a course which, if all pursued it, would soon dash our institutions to the dust, and turn back the world into a long night of desolation and wo. If the bright visions of prophets are to be realized, and the happy reign of light and peace realized, and the happy reign of light and peace and truth are to come, it must be effected in a great mensure through the agency of young men of Christian principles, who are lovers of government, lovers of truth and goodness, lovers of mankind; whose chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever. If our civil and religious institutions are to sink, our republican government to be overturned, iniquity to triumph, and a reign of darkness to tyranrize over the earth for coming ages, it will be effected principally by the perverted power of young men destitute of Christian principles, reckless, vain, pleasure-loving, selfish devotees of "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye

reckless, vam, preasured of "the lusts of the cyc of "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the cyc and the pride of like"—faithful disciples of Voltaire, Thomas Paine, and Fanny Wright.

5. You can be instrumental of the perdition of souls. All the other evils to which I have lighter than a feather, compared to the cycles. referred are lighter than a feather, compared with this. You cannot but know something of with this. You cannot but know something of the power and certainty of moral causes; you cannot but know that an influence is continual-ly emanating from you for good or for evil, to affect the characters of others; and if you have any faith in the truths of divine inspiration, you believe that there is a connection between the character here formed and the condition of the soul hereafter. You are then touching moral chords now, which will vibrate in etermoral chords now, which will vibrate in eter nity. In that world of retribution you will therefore be recognized as accessary to the sal-vation or to the perdition of souls. How easy it is for you to put forth a disastrous influence tending to shut up the kingdom of Heaven against men! How easy to countenance the impiety, dispel the seriousness, pervert the con-sciences, and harden the hearts of your associates! How easy thus to encourage and hel article, sorrow, prayers and tears of the best ates! How easy thus to encourage and help of parents, with coldness, ingratitude, obstinacy, perverseness, and a determined course of eril doing; you can blast all their fondest hopes and cloud their brightest prospects with deep gloom; you can cause them to rue the day in which you were born;—yes, you can, as many a ruined son has done, bring down their "gray hairs with sorrow to the grave!"

None have conserved to the grave!"

And thereby dispel their convictions of truth, and prevent their becoming pious. You may instill infidelity into their minds; you may encourage them to take shelter in refuges of the your conventions. None but a parent's heart can know the anguish of parting with a sweet babe. But there is an agony deeper and more inconsolable than that. It is occasioned by a vicious son. I have seen one of the tenderest and best of mothers cannot be a parting that the death of a deling. lies; you may prejudice them against religion; and thus by various means you may throw our such an influence around you through all your way to the grave, that with a most awful and tremendous emphasis it will at last be said of you, "That man perished not alone in his ini-quity," but he took very many down to ruin with him! And if in eternity they who have console her anguish at the death of a darling child, by the hope that it was with Christ in a better world. On the same day I have seen another monther pour forth, from a heart which no consolations could reach, tears of bitterness turned many to righteousness will shine as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars over a perverse and wicked son, and have heard her say, " The death of an infant is nothing to this; would that my son had died in his infanforever and ever, will not they who have turned many away from righteousness sink into the deepest depths of shame, condemnation and

For the Boston Recorder.
AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

rents? Will you turn their day into night, and their night into wakeful despair? Will you cause them to wish that you had never been born, or had died in infancy? Or will you rather, hy well-doing, pour the richest of all earthly blessings into their bosoms, become their honor and their joy, and cause their declining day to go down in brightness and in hone? No. II.

What this institution has done indirectly to acrease the number of Christian ministers is f hardly less importance than the direct re-Go look into that domestic circle. It is a nu-merous, prosperous, and might have been a happy family. By diligence, with the favor of providence, the father has secured the means to providence, the father has secured the means to religious instruction among the people, that the supply of ministers was far from keeping pace with the increase of the population; that hence the land was fast being filled with infidelity and sin, they have been alarmed; have felt that something must be done, and have been led to inquire what they ought themselves to do. The result, in many instances, has been, that parents have been induced to dedicate their sons to the ministry; to pray and labor for their conversion, and to give them the necessary education. Young men likewise have, in the same manner, been influenced to abandon other pursuits, and to devote their lives to this other pursuits, and to devote their lives to this high and holy calling. Many have thus, by means of the Education Society, been made means of the Education Society, been made preachers of righteousness, who have never re-ceived aid from its funds. Knowing the wants of a dying world from the speeches and the documents that have enanated from this insti-tution, they have abandoned inviting worldly es red with weeping? What meaneth There is one dissipated sqn and brothis the disgrace and the torment of the amily. He perhaps went from home city a fair and promising youth—but allen! And who shall count the tears sufferings which his fall has already used? Who can tell how many sorrows aim to that distressed and afflicted familiary.

prospects, and prepared themselves to become heralds of the cross. But in speaking of what the Education Soci-y has done indirectly to increase the number ety has done indirectly to increase the control of Christian ministers in our country, we must obtain the industries which it has exerted in augmenting the number of pub-lic seminaries in the land, and in producing in view of them a better moral and religious character. This influence has indeed been most auspicious. In the United States are more than thirty Theological Seminaries, and more than eighty Colleges now in operation. Of the Theological Seminaries, all except two, and of the Colleges not less than one half, have and of the Colleges not less than one half, have come into existence since the organization of the Education Society. Most of these owe their being to the interest which has been awakened on the subject of educating young men for the ministry. All the former have been put in operation exclusively, and very many of the latter chiefly for this great object. But this interest has been excited more by the instrumentality of the Education Society than by any other cause.

sisters and younger brothers around you; a take the downward course, the chances ery strong, that you will draw some or all em downward with you. In how many lies do we see striking illustrations of this?

ed, which the young man supposed spreads around him? He can poison the minds of his associates with infidelity; he can corrupt them by his example; he can allure them into vicious of the Holy Spirit, where even a hazard to his temporal and eternal interest, they have become nurseries of piety as well as of science; scenes of repeated and powerful operations of the Holy Spirit, where even a majority of the assembled youth are the professed friends of the Redeemer. It is a most auspicious circumstance, and one which ought to be known to the Christian public, that about half of the young men in the Colleges of New England are at this time members of the visible church. The few individuals of a past generation, who remember the time when in these institutions it was regarded as evidence of talent and an independent spirit to deny the these institutions it was regarded as evidence of talent and an independent spirit to deny the truth of revelation, must, in view of this fact, be prepared to exclaim, what hath God wrought! But this change, so full of promise to the best interests of the country and the world, is to be, interests of the country and the world, is to be, in great measure ascribed to the instrumentality of the Education Society. With the faculty in our Colleges it has been, from the beginning, an object of primary importance to have among their pupils as many as possible of the beneficiaries of this institution. On their influence in favor of good order and religion they have placed great dependence. Facts prove that in this thing they have not misjudged. These young men have set examples of subordination, of industry, of piety, which, together with their efforts and prayers for the spiritual good of their fellow students, have done much to turn again the captivity of Zion in our highest seminaries of learning. To their earnest supplications for the descent of the Holy Spirit, Jehovah has lent a gracious car. The consequence has has lent a gracious ear. The consequence has been, the descent of those dews and rains of heavenly influence, by which many young men in a course of education, have been turned from sin and the world, to holiness and to God. In view of these facts the Presidents of Colle-

er hopes respecting their spiritual state, than To the interest excited by the Education Society in behalf of our literary institutions must, in great measure be traced the spirit of prayer on their account, which, for many years has existed in the religious community. This spirit began to be manifested in a concert of prayer for these institutions on the morning of the Lord's day, some years before the year 1823; at which time commenced the observance of the last Thursday in February as a day of fasting and prayer for the same object. Since then multitudes of God's people, both at stated and at other seasons, have prayed with an interest and a fervency, to which they were previously unaccustomed in relation to this subject, that our young men in a course of training for future active life, may experience the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Nor have they prayed in vain. God has sent them a speedy and a joyful return of their prayers. In some instances even while they have been yet speaking he has heard. In these interesting days no part of our population has experienced more rest excited by the Education Soinstances even while they have been yet speaking he has heard. In these interesting days no
part of our population has experienced more
frequent or more powerful outpourings of the
Spirit, than the individuals who have been the
subjects of these petitions. Since 1820 nearly
forty American Colleges have been visited with
revivals of religion; in some of them the visitation has been several times repeated, and between fifteen hundred and two thousand young
men in them, have been hopefully turned from nen in them, have been hopefully turned fro the error of their ways to the wisdom of the just. Of the members of the Colleges in New England, as I have before stated, about half are public professors of religion; and of these more than one half are understood to be aim-

For the Boston Records

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT .- NO. VI. The pressure of the present times.

Mr. Editor,-I would gladly have close his scries, already protracted too long, did not sense of duty compel me to speak this once. The salaries of ministers having been so small peretofore, the pressure of the present times is felt most severely. And were it equally on ministers and people I would pass over this topic in silence. But while the price of all the topic in silence. But while the price of all the becessaries of life has much increased; while the farmer receives an advance of from twentyfive to fifty per cent on the produce of his farm; while the price of labor has increased in the same proportion; while the merchant and the mechanic are receiving greater profits than formerly; while the manufacturing interests are better than ever before, the minister is paying the advanced prices for such things as he needs, while his salary remains the same. It is evident that the minister who has had a salais evident that the minister who has had a salary competent to support him in former years, must now be severely pressed. And others receiving so much more than for what they have to dispose of, do not feel the pressure like him who is living on a stipended sum. Nor are they easily persuaded that the minister feels it more than themselves. But I am confident that a majority of the dismissions which occurred the last year, were on this account. And if there is not a change wrought in relation to

red the last year, were on this account. And if there is not a change wrought in relation to it, the present year will witness more dismissions from the same cause than the past.

While in a neighboring state a few months since, I was informed by a respectable clergyman, that the question, "How many are able to live on their salary?" was proposed to the members of the association to which he belonged, and it was ascertained that not one could possibly do it. They fell short from \$50 to \$150 each. He gave it as his confident opinion, that unless a change should take place nearly the whole association must be broken. many of the latter chiefly for this great object. But this interest has been excited more by the instrumentality of the Education Society than by any other cause.

But within a few years past a most striking and most auspicious change has been experiant of the object prothers, S. You can render yourself a moral nuisance to your neighborhood and to society. A young man of infield principles or vicious inclinations is a community, is far more dangerous than the small-pox; for this contagion may be insulated, but how can that moral contagion be prevent—

many of the latter chiefly for this great object. But this interest has been excited more by the instrumentality of the Education Society than by any other cause.

But within a few years past a most striking and most auspicious change has been experienced in many American Colleges, and especially in those of New England. Instead of being as they once were, places where very would affectionately urge all who have a good faithful minister of the gospel to examine this subject immediately. You have no time to lose. Your minister will not be contented to

embarrassing himself. You cannot reasonably expect him to do so. He ought not to do it. Follow the noble example of the Rev. Dr. Hawes' church and people. Increase your minister's salary until it is adequate to support him. Then will you so free him from embarrassients.

him. Then will you so free him from embarrasments as that you may reasonably expect
him to be more zealously engaged in his master's service, and the blessing of God to crown
his labors- with success. In concluding these
articles, let me say, I have not written them
with any wish to excite unnecessary sympathy
for ministers. I can most sincerely aver, that
I have done it for the good of people as well as
ministers. For I fully believe that the heart
which is large enough to pay liberally for the
support of the gospel, is also large enough to
receive in abundance the blessings which the

For the Boston Recorder.

DO YOU HAVE CHARITY!

been, the descent of those dews and rains of heavenly influence, by which many young men in a course of education, have been turned from sin and the world, to holiness and to God. In view of these facts the Presidents of Colleges have many times asserted with emphasis, that had the Education Society done no other good than what has resulted from its influence on these literary institutions, had its beneficiaries all died without preaching a sermon, the churches would have been abundantly compensated for their liberality in its behalf.

Who will not bless God for the change here contemplated? that our Colleges, in which is assembled the flower of our youth, instead of being abodes of impiety, where Heaven is insulted by the blasphemy of infidelity, have become nurseries of true religion as well as of sound learning; that from half of their members humble prayer and praise are habitually ascending to the throne of Heaven. I know not of what other class of youth in the land so great a proportion are hopefully the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. I know not where youth can be placed in better condition and with fairer hopes respecting their spiritual state, than in our Colleges. interest to general good, when the one is a con-travention of the other; who can receive pro-vocations and not be provoked; who thinks no evil of another's conduct or motives, when the case will fairly admit of a better construction;

may have occasioned a similar omission in many others,—I would hope all other towns, where the Bible is not one among the school-Yours, March 22, 1837.

INFANT BAPTISM .- ' A fair and rational vindication f the rights of infants to the ordinance of Baptism,' y the Rev. David Bostwick. Re-published and for sale, by Robert Carter, 112

This little pamphlet contains a brief, plain, forcible, This little pamph'et contains a brief, plain, foreble, and we must belie ee, to the truly candid mind, convincing argument, on the subject of which it treats.

With the kindest and most respectful feelings towards the persons of our Baptiat friends, we cannot but deplore their error, in disfranchising the children of the church, and cutting them off from the privileges to which God has given them a title. This little work contains a valuable antidote against the error, and we cancelly composed it to general atr, and we earnestly commend it to general at-ion.—Christian Intelligencer.

Slavery.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MISSIONARY ROOMS. Acton, Mass. Jan. 10th, 1837. TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir,—I am a Life member of your Board, or Society, and have been for some years an annual contributor to its funds. I am frequently inquired of concerning its affairs touchring the subject of slavery, and am not able from very direct knowledge to answer. You will confer a favor by replying in due time to the following questions.

1. Have the Board ever had the legacy of

slaves? If so did they take possession, hold, or dispose of the same, under the will. Or what disposal did they make of such slaves?

2. Have the Board, or any one for them,

ever been the purchasers, or the holders, for any purpose of slaves? If so, where and how many?

3. Do the Board still hold slaves? If so,

5. Do the Board with hold slaves: It so, how many, and for what purpose?

4. What disposal have the Board ever made of slaves which they may have held, if any?

5. Did they cease to hold slaves because they regarded slaveholding as a sin against God, or from motives of policy and expedienced.

6. Have the Board hired slaves for the use

was the reason?
7. How many of the corporate, honorary, or

life members are known to be slave-holders and what of its officers or agents are such? i

did they do it for their benefit and their convenience or for that of the slave? nience or for that of the slave?

To these questions please reply so far as you have knowledge. If the conduct of the Board touching this matter be right, justify and defend it; if wrong, say so—and condemn it. The churches have a right to know, and will know, the facts in the case.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,)

James T. Woodbury.

Missionary Rooms, Boston, Jan. 25th, 1837.

REV. J. T. WOODBURY,
Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 10th inst. came duly to hand, and as we desire and intend to use an entire frankness in regard to all the proceedings of the Board, especially towards its friends and patrons, I take pleasure in replying to your inquiries by the earliest opportunity. I will endeavor to touch, though it must be briefly, on all the topics which you suggest. On some of them, however, I cannot give you all the information which you desire, because no knowledge respective them is received. which you desire, because no knowledge respecting them is possessed by us, and we must not resort to conjecture. We, for instance, have no knowledge as to what members, officers or agents of the Board have held, or do now hold slaves; nor can we ascertain the facts, but by individual correspondence with more than two thousand persons.

I would add that neither the Board, nor the prudential committee assued, have ever, so far

udential committee, as such, have ever, so far as we know, expressed, or had occasion to ex-

press, an opinion on the point whether holding slaves is, or is not sin against God. Nor must we presume to state, or to know what were the motives, strictly speaking, which influenced the Board or the committee to any measure which they have adopted, further than that, under all the circumstances of the case before them, they supposed that the course pursued by them, was the right and proper one. This, if the measure be approved by the community, will always be satisfactory. Their votes and proceedings must speak for the medium.

themselves.

Having made these remarks, I proceed to say, that several years ago, a legacy, embracing one or more slaves was left to the Board; but I can give no further information respecting it, than that it was not accepted or received by the Board. This is believed to be the only legacy of the kind ever offered to the Board.

On another point of inquiry I would state that some of the missionaries of the Board

among the southwestern Indians, have formeramong the southwestern Indians, have formerly done what, in the eye of the law, in the communities where they were, would be regarded
as purchasing slaves; but it has always been
done in compliance with the desire of the slave,
and with the full understanding on his part, and
on that of the man who formerly held him, that
his freedom was to be secured to him. The
sum to be allowed annually for his labors, the
number of years which they were to be continued, their character, the treatment he was to ued, their character, the treatment he was to receive, and the privileges which he was to receive, and the privileges which he was to enjoy, together with the freedom he was to possess, when he had compensated the mission for the money advanced for his labors, were matters of conference and contract with the slave himself; instead therefore of his condition at the mission station partaking of the nature of involuntary servitude, the transaction in its relation to the slave, was a method by which he might obtain his freedom, together with certain moral and intellectual advantages which were of great importance to his welfare; while in relation to the mission, it was a method of obtaining the necessary amount of labor by such an application of the funds of the Board, as, with his own consent, conferred the highest benefits on the slave. It was, in short, virtual-ly advancing the money with which the slave might purchase his freedom, and affording him labors, under circumstances very favorable for moral and intellectual improvement. It was supposed to be doing for him the best, and all AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

What this institution has done indirectly to the robe their night that you had never been been, or had died in infancy? Or will you rather, by well-doing, pour the richest of all one half are understood to be aimore their honor and their joy, and cause their done and their joy, and cause supposed to be doing for him the best, and all, which the missionaries, in their circumstances, could do. The stipulated term of labor was Christian church, and all have had opportunity to learn to read the Scriptures, to attend pub lic and private worship at the stations, and to much valuable information adapted to qualify them for transacting the common business of life. On this point I would merely add that early last year, the contracts with all the colored persons connected with our mission stations, in the manner just referred to, who had not previously labored through the stipulated time, were given up, and they were permitted to withdrawin mediately, or to continue

> In answer to the remaining inquiry in your letter, I would state that slaves have occasionally been hired for a longer or shorter period, by the missionaries of the Board at some of the southwestern stations. In all these instances the treatment which the slave was to receive, the privileges which he was to enjoy, and the labor which he was to perform, were subjects on which he was consulted, and all was done on which he was consulted, and all was done in conformity to his wishes previously ascertained. In short all the features and the results of the transaction were similar to those in the case before remarked upon, except that his ultimate freedom was not secured to him.

mitted to withdraw immediately, or to cont

their labors according to agreement, as they

Many months since the missionaries of the Board were instructed to discontinue this prac-Board were instructed to discontinue this prac-tice; but owing to peculiar circumstances, probably two or three persons may still be emloved in this manner

With reference to the last paragraph of your be expected, nor would it seem proper that under existing circumstances, we should sit in judgment on the Board, and attempt either to fustify," or to "cond, and attempt either to "justify," or to "condenn" its conduct in this matter. After a plain statement of the facts, we must leave them to speak for themselves, while we leave others to judge.

I need not add, dear Sir, that we deem it

courteous and Christian in you to have sought to obtain correct information respecting the proceedings of the missionaries of the Board in the matter under consideration, before you the matter under consideration, before you proceeded to answer inquiries or to make public statements on the subject; and we cannot but feel obliged for your direct application to us. Very respectfully yours in philanthropic and Christian labors. (Signed) David Greene, Sec. A. B. C. F. M. P. S. Accompanying this, I send you a copy of our last annual report, in which at pp. 3—19

Whole No. 1108.

remain with you long, while he is necessarily | practice?-and if they have ceased from it, what | and 27, you will find a list of all the members, and agents of the Board, of whom y can make inquiries as far as you may desi any point relating to this matter. D.

Education.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.

PROFESSOR STOWE OF Lane Seminary, has recently returned from a tour to Europe, and on last Lord's day evening, in the 2d Presbyterian church, he commenced a series of lectures, giving the result of his observations. We shall sketch a little of his first lecture.

sketch a little of his first lecture.

It is difficult (he said) for a foreigner to appreciate the customs and institutions of a strange country. English travellers, for instance, have found much fault with the clean neat New England villages. They should be covered with smoke and dust as in England. Nothing can be more rash than the sweeping judgments often passed by foreign travellers. He would only undertake to state what he saw, and just as he saw the objects that fell under his observation.

s observation. His remark would be confined chiefly to three opics: 1. Education; 2. Religion; 3. Political

Institutions.

In education Germany has gone far beyond all other countries. It now exhibits a spectacle nowhere else to be seen. Formerly there was much learning and many learned men in was much learning and many learned prom-Germany, but Popular Education is now prom-Coring studious, orderly, frugal Germany, but Popular Education is now prominently seen. Quiet, studious, orderly, frugal Germany—what visitor but must quit this delightful country with reluctance. The states in which popular education has been most cultivated are Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Wittemberg, Bavaria, and the free city of Frankfort. In Prussia common schools have been carried to the highest perfection. There is the same theory in all, but in Prussia the system is more rigid and effective.

The great difficulties to be overcome were the rivalries of opposing religious sects. Cath-

The great difficulties to be overcome were the rivalries of opposing religious sects, Catholies and Protestants—indifference of the people—and their poverty. The celebrated Francke gave the first impulse. He established a school for primary instruction in Hamburg. He immediately saw the indispensable importance of well qualified teachers. He first established a seminary for teachers at Halle, in 1700. The subject expanded in public estimation. At length one of the most powerful monarchs of Europe (the king of Prussia) took hold with an inflexible determination to overcome all obstacles, and he has overcome them. He has established the most effective system of popular education the world has ever seen.

On my arrival at Berlin, my first enquiry

education the world has ever seen.

On my arrival at Berlin, my first enquiry
was for schools. I visited three. The structure of their school houses very nearly resembles the public school houses of Cincinnati.
They are usually two stories high, with four
rooms on each floor. Attached to each school
house there is a play ground, a garden and
shops for the pupils to work, and a place for
learning to swim.

arning to swim.

The teachers are full of enthusiasm. Ou

The teachers are full of enthusiasm. On their merit as teachers is their sole reliance. When witnessing their zead, I felt that if I got back to my own country. I would devote myself more fervently to my business as a teacher than I had ever done before.

Each teacher has his department of labor definitely assigned. Sometimes he has his room, and the different classes come to him, to receive his instructions, and sometimes he visits the different rooms occupied by the pupils. There is the strictest subordination among the teachers. A head teacher is in each school—he assigns classes, etc., to the under teachers, and teaches some of the higher studies. The compensation of teachers is very small, being to teachers in primary schools, from \$80 to \$200 per annum; and in the highest schools from 400 to 600 dollars, seldom so high as \$600. But d0 to 600 dollars, seldom so high as 8600. But their families are provided for. If a teacher dies, having been engaged as a teacher ten years, his family continue to receive after his death one-third of his salary, if twenty years, two-thirds; if thirty years, an amount equal to his salary.

his salary.

In all the schools, Christianity is In all the schools, Christianity is taught. Another specific branch is the art of thinking; another is to teach the knowledge of things; music is also universally taught.—The hours of school are from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., thus taking the best part of the day for study, and leaving the most suitable part for the children to assist their parents.

Their mode of teaching is in many respects peculiar. In every school there is a card or sheet of paper containing a list and the order of studies for every day and hour in the week, so that every papil knows exactly what he has

so that every papil knows exactly what he has to do, and exactly when he has to do it. Their method of teaching to read is better adapted to German than to English, but may be pursued in English. The pupil is taught letters, syllables and words at the same time. Take for example, the word excellent. First the large printed letter e is placed before the pupil in a ck, which he pronounces, then the rack, which he pronounces, then the letter x, which he also pronounces, then the two letters ex are exhibited together, and he is taught to pronounce the syllable ex; and so on through the word.

In teaching the art of penmanship, two ob-

I teaching the art or permanant, two on-jects are aimed at, to write neally and rapidly. A copy is put on blackboard before the school. They have their pen and paper. The teacher pronounces I, and the children all draw the mark deliberately which they see before them. -The teacher repeats this with constantly in creasing rapidity, and the children proceed with a corresponding increase of speed in wri-ting. There the same process is gone through with, with two strokes of the pen, then write three, then write four, and at last with five.

In grammar, confugation and declension are taught on the black board. The pupil is re-quired to write for instance, indicative mood, present tense, 2nd person, singular, of the verb love, and he writes, thou lovest, and so through all the forms. He then is required to make a sentence, with the same verb, in the various moods, as affirmatively, interregative-

ly, potentially, &c. &c. Much attention has been paid to teaching the Much attention has been paid to teaching the Bible.—After trying all ways of teaching it they have settled in the fallest conviction that it is best to take the Bible, the whole of it, just as it is, in order to use it as a school book. First, they teach the historical parts, 2, the preceptive parts, 3, the doctrinal parts.

Music is scientifically taught in all their schools.—Their musicians are in the habit of using notes on all occasions. Even the trumpeters on military parade have their notes, which they contrive to carry with them.

They teach drawing, not from copies but from real objects. First plain Geometrical figures. Then a block is placed in one corner of the school room of which all make a drawing.

ing.

I made particular enquiry with regard to success in these branches. It was the uniform testimony that all can learn music and drawing.

Their discipline is perfect. The first lesson is obedience. If a boy forgets it, he is reminded of it very quickly. Corporal punishment is resorted to but seldom; when used, it is used severely. To be obliged to resort to it often-



is considered a mark of an unskilful teacher. Music is made a means of discipline. One of their teachers said to me on one occasion, the their teachers said to me on one occasion, the devil can't stay where the children are singing; but let them stop singing, and he is among them very quick.

onomy. There is no stinting in providing accommodations, such as school rooms, furni-ture, books, etc.; but every thing is used, nothing is wasted. The dress of charity boys s clean and neat.

In Prussia are many poor villages where the

Property of the control of the contr public expense, for teachers.

[At the closing part of the lecture much was said of the order, neatness and frugality of the scholars—of the character and labors of Francke

of his orphan school containing 2,017 boys, etc.]—Cincinnati Cross and Banner.

Intelligence.

LETTER FROM JERUSALEM. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George B. Whi-ting, one of the American Missionaries at Jerusa-lem, to the Members of the Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society in New York ionary Society in New York

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1836. Jerusalem, Aug. 1836.

If the fact that so little visible progress has been reported by the mission to Jerusalem, should appear to some of our friends at home discouraging, they are desired to think for a moment how much, or rather hom little even

discouraging, they are desired to think for a moment how much, or rather how little evangelical effort has actually been made at this station; and then to consider whether the absence of that success which they are looking for be a sufficient cause for discouragement.

It is true that some fifteen years have elapsed since the American mission to Palestine was undertaken by Messrs. Fisk and Parsons. Those devoted brethren of blessed memory, and a few others, English and American, made occasional visits to the holy city, but resided here only a few months at a time. Besides. here only a few months at a time. Besides, they were, for the most part, but imperfectly acquainted with the Arabic language. However, many conies of the S. ever, many copies of the Scriptures were dis-tributed by them, chiefly among the Christian pilgrims and among the Jews; much valuable information was collected, and some good seed were disinformation was collected, and some good seed was sown, which it may be hoped will yet bring forth froit. But, for twelve years after the interesting visit of Mr. Parsons, no missionary made Jerusalem his permanent residence. Near the close of the near 1833, the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson, of the London Jews' Society, removed his family hither; and in the spring of 1834, they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, of our own society. Mrs. Thomson, of our own society. Scarcely had this last named brother and sister reached had this last manned brother and sister reached Jerusalem, when the rebellion of the mountaineers, followed by the war, the earthquake, and the lamented death of Mrs. Thomson, broke up our infant mission, and scattered to the winds the fond hopes we had cherished conthe winds the fond hopes we had cherished con-cerning it. Sickness and other causes obliged Mr. Nicolayson also, with his family, to leave the station for a time. In November follow-ing, two other American missionaries with their families, were permitted to establish them-selves at this post, with encouraging prospects. Within three months, one of these was, in the inscrutable providence of God, removed from his earthly labors. Thus again were many of our fondly cherished plans broken up, our hopes cut off, and our sky overspread with clouds. From that time, (i. e, from January, 1835) until May, 1836, the Board had only a single missionary in Jerusalem, and during one single missionary in Jerusalem, and du half of that time there was no mission alf of that time there was no missionary here rom any other society. And their brother rom the United States has now joined the sta-ion, and commenced the study of the Arabic

when these things are considered, and Now when these things are considered, and when it is remembered too, what a world of prejudice and jealousy is to be overcome, before the missionary, coming from a distant and anknown land into such a country as this, can come fairly in contact with the people, even after becoming thoroughly master of their language, is it reasonable to expect that at this time any considerable impression could have guage, is it reasonable to expect that at this time any considerable impression could have been made upon the public mind by the mission to Jerusalem? Has the time come to look ment has been fairly made and failed?

But let me not be understood as intimating that nothing has been gained by even the formular to the present of the College, when the control of the college. We have experienced a most glorious display of his grace within the two weeks past. A large

But let me not be understood as mumming that nothing has been gained by even the few feeble and scattered efforts which have been made to rekindle the light of pure Christianity he place whence it first emanated. Thanks to God, some good, we trust, has been done; and there is a hopeful prospect of more being accomplished, with God's blessing, in years to It is something, and let the fact be acknowl-

It is something, and let the fact be acknowledged with devout gratitude by the American churches, that their missionaries, with their families, have been permitted to reside in Jerusalem unmolested. The time has been, within the recollection of us all, when European or American families could not reside here; and when it was not allowed even to gentlemen to enter the gates of Jerusalem in the European costume. Now, this custom is not only tolerated, but it actually commands respect. I do not know but we and our families are as safe, and as sure of the respect of the people and the government, (so long as we demean ourselves with propriety,) as if we were in our own country. Since my residence in Jerusalem, no one of us has met with a single insult or injury Since my residence in Jerusalem, no us has met with a single insult or injury

that is worthy to be mentioned.

It is something that the Lord has, to some extent, given us favor in the eyes of the peo ple; and that their prejudices have been so fa overcome that they appear satisfied our de are to do good and not evil. Indeed, to esigns course implied that we have not gained it is of course implied that we have not gained it to the extent that is desirable. I wish to be understood also as speaking of the people, in distinction from their ecclesiastial rulers; and as referring particularly to the Christian part of the population, to whom our efforts were first and chiefly directed. Were it not for the first and chiefly directed. Were it not for the jealousy of ecclesiastics, I have no doubt that multitudes of the people would willingly hear us preach in their churches, and place their children under our instruction. This jealousy, it is true, is a serious hindrance and trial to us at present, but the time, it may be hoped, will come, when they who love darkness rather than light will no longer be able to exclude the light of pure Christianity from the minds of the people.

It is something, that since the commence the is something, that since the commence-ment of our little mission some thousands of Christian books, (chiefly the Scriptures or por-tions of the Scriptures) in many different lan-guages, have been disposed of at Jerusalem, guages, have been disposed of at Jerusalem, among pilgrius from various countries. It is encouraging too, that among the native Christians of this country, so sadly ignorant and superstitious for the most part, some are found who are able and disposed to read the word of God, and, though paor and oppressed, generalwho are able and disposed to read the word or God, and, though poor and oppressed, generally willing to pay something for it. There is a gradually increasing, though still small, demand for the Scriptures in the Arabic language.

While prevented from preaching to large assemblies, it is something to have frequent

assemblies, it is something to have frequent opportunities for holding forth the word of life in conversation with individuals, both Christians and Mussulmans; and that the loquacious the substance of make it almost certain that e make it almost certain that ery such conversation will

be many times repeated.

It is something, that the prejudices of son of the Mohammedans in Jerusalem have beso far overcome that they have placed their daughters under the daily instruction of the wife

of one of the missionaries; and that from 12 to | of one of the inissionaries; and that from 12 to 20 have, for a year past, regularly attended a school taught by her, and been taught reading, sewing and knitting, and have made good pro-gress in each of these branches. More than half of these girls also attenders. More than gress in each of these branches. More than half of these girls also attend a Sabbath School in the mission honse, where they receive instruction exclusively religious. Most of them have committed to memory the ten command-ments, some of them portions of the sermon on the Mount, some of the psalms, and answers to questions in a small catechism. How long Mohammedan jealousy will sleep, and leave this little school unmolested, we cannot tell. Hitherto, however, it has flourished beyond our expectations. The blessing of God can ur expectations. The our expectations. The blessing of God can give it permanency, and make it the means of everlasting good to the degraded females of Je-

After all, it is a day of small things with us. And in conclusion I have two requests to make of my respected brethren and friends of your Society. One is, that they will earnestly, and without ceasing, pray for us, and for the perishing people among whom we labor. We are made to feel, most deeply, that our help and our hope is the Lord alone. He only who openeth and no man shutteth, can effectually open to us the door of usefulness, and crown our feeble efforts with success. This request, I am sure, will be thought reasonable. It costs little to comply with it. Will any Christian refuse to pray for the peace and salvation of After all, it is a day of small things with us. httle to comply with it. Will any Christian refuse to pray for the peace and salvation of Jerusalem? Will any Christian refuse to unite with his brethren as often as once a month, in the concert of prayer for a dying world?

AN AFFECTING MESSAGE.—The following

An Affecting Message.—The following message was sent to English Christians. The appeal comes to this country from the dark places of heathenism no less loudly and impressively. Said Wm. Churrun a Hindoo convert, to Rev. Mr. Wilkinson:

"Tell them that William Churrun, by the grace of God a servant of Josus Christ, was once a servant of sin; and would have been a servant of sin now, had they not sent you to tell me of Christ crucified for sinners. Tell them my heart thanks them. Oh! when I think, that had not English Christians sent Jesus Christ to me, I must have been forever lost, I cannot help loving them. Next tell them we wonder much that they only sent one or two I cannot help loving them. Next tell them we wonder much that they only sent one or two Missionaries. What are one or two? Do they not know how many millions of my poor Hindoo brethren are yet without God? Oh! tell them that William, who thanks them for himself, blames them on account of others. I have heard you say there are many millions of people in England: and then I think, Well, many millions, and only one, two, or three Missionaries come to India, to save millions of those who are perishing in sin! Tell them we have three hundred and thirteen millions of gods, whose slaves we are. And only only tell them we whose slaves we are. And only tell them we have three hundred and thirteen millions of gods, whose slaves we are. And, oh! tell them, that though these gods never spoke before, yet, in the day of judgment, the God of English Christians, who is the God of the whole world, will give each a tangue to condemn them, for not sending the Gospel and more missionaries to India."

NEW MISSIONARIES TO CHINA. - The Rev. New Missionaries to China.—The Rev. C. Stevens, in a letter dated at Canton, in October, says: "Mr. Shuck, a Baptist missionary, has just arrived at Macao with his family, there to stay till 'China opens.' He visited us lately, preached for us, and communed with the Wayner pleased with him." us lately, preached for us, and cor us. We were pleased with him,

learn fr n the Christian Witness that We learn from the Christian Witness that the [Episcopal] Foreign Committee, at their meeting on the 17th ult. appointed Mr. Boone missionary to China. Mr. Boone is from the diocese of South Carolina, and, after passing through the Seminary at Alexandria, entered upon the study of medicine to prepare himself for his expected labors. He is soon to receive the degree of M. D. Sould Witness and the committee of the study of medicine to prepare himself the degree of M. D., and will be prepared to embark in May or June.—N. Y. Obs.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Marton College, Mo, - A letter from the lev. W. S. Potts, President of the College,

partment are hopefully converted. Last S bath week, I assisted brother Hayes [the Pr bath week, I assisted brother Hayes [the Frin-cipal of that Department.] in organizing the Second Church of Marion College. We re-ceived forty-eight members, beenly-nine of whomsunited on the profession of their faith. Some four or five conversions have also occur fed here; [at the Department of Arts and Scied with the College, seventy are profession and nearly forty of them seeking the gospel ministry."—Philadelphia Observer.

ALTON, ILLINOIS. - Extract of Letter, dated h 3, 1837. The Lord has been Alton, March 3, 1851. The Lord has bee warding Alton for their benevolence, v you have heard so much spoken of. Fe last three or four weeks, there has be last three or four weeks, there has be mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit in this place, which has caused the strong holds of Satan to tremble. Business has been almost suspended. Five different evangelical denomienjoyed the fruits fruits of the work, mpt; I have heard not ever of several converts from among them. There are several leading business men that have come out boldly on the Lord's side. Among them, some are liquor dealers, when them, some are liquor dealers, who are ready to put their whiskey and wine into the river if necessary.—Cin. Jour.

the confidence of the people, in such a land of bigotry as this, is a great matter. When I say is of course implied that we have not gained to the confidence to some extent, it or the extrement of the confidence to some extent, it or fifteen churches in the confidence to the confidence to some extent. Ct.—The Conference was composed of about thirty clerical and lay delegates, from fourteen or fifteen churches in the vicinity; and from about half this number of churches reports of revivals of religion were received. about half this number of enurenes reports of revivals of religion were received, most of them now in progress, while in one or two in-stances the peculiar attention seemed to be exstances the peculiar r piring.—Evangelist.

HENRIETTA, N. Y. March 14.- The Lord HENRIETTA, N. Y. March 14.—The Lord is now doing a great work in this place. Sinners are converted every day. For the past four weeks we have had preaching every evening, Saturdays excepted, during which time between 70 and 80 have hopefully surrendered the awful controversy. Most of the converts are among adults—indeed all, with six or eight exceptions. Infidelity has fallen before this work like Dagon before the ark of the Lord, Since July, about 50 have united with this work like Dagon before the ark of the Lord.
Since July, about 50 have united with this church, and others we expect will take the carliest opportunity.

Yours,

Edward Wheeler.

UNION VILLAGE, N. Y .- A friend at Albany writes us, March 13th, that there is "a great revival at Union Village, Washington Co. N. Y. More than 200 profess to have found peace in believing.—It. in believing .- 16.

POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y.—A correspondent of the Morning Star writes, Feb. 13th, as follows: "In this village the Lord is pouring out his Spirit. It is a day of good tidings, and we do not well to hold." Spirit. It is a day of good tidings, and we do not well to hold our peace. This is the 41st day of a protracted meeting in the Second Presbyterian church. On an average, ten each day have obtained hopes that they have passed from death unto life. One week ago yesterday, 136 of the converts were added to the church—on Wednesday last 60, yesterday 34. The work still goes on. Meetings are held in The work still goes on. Meetings are held in most of the churches every evening."

CORNWALL, Vt. March 15th, 1837 .- There s now a powerful work of God in this place.
it began early in January; and after some conrersions and considerable inquiry among the impenitent, a protracted meeting was com-menced the 9th inst. which has greatly aug-mented the work. Convictions are numerous, conversions frequent, and God is truly in our midst. Our meeting is may in average midst. Our meeting is now in progress More about it when the fruits are more ma L. MINER.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, March 31, 1837.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Missionaries of this Society are respectfully eminded, that an annual report is expected from them drawn up agreeably to "Instructions" in their com nissions, on or before the first of April. One copof such report, is to be forwarded to Rev. Absalor Peters, D. D. Sec. of A. H. M. S. New York; and another to the Secretary of the Mass. Miss. Society raintree. It is particularly requested that the statis tics of the reports, be full and definite.

R. S. STORRS, Sec. M. M. S. Braintree, March 22d, 1836.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Anniversary of the Andover Theological Semary is on the first Wednesday in September There are two vacations annually; the first of seven weeks duration from the Anniversary, and the second of five weeks from the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday in April. The regular time for admission to the Seminary is the first week in the academical year; which commences seven weeks from the An-J. EDWARDS, President. Andover, March 27, 1837.

P. S. All editors who are disposed are respectfully quested to insert the above notice.

CEYLON.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. M. S. Perry (Rev. R. S. Storrs. Pandeteripo, (Jafua, Ceylon,) April, 1836.

My very Dear Brother, - The kind letter which I seived from you shortly before leaving America, eemed in my feelings to lay me under an obligation to write to you from this land of darkness and the nadow of death. Upon the few days of precious in the loss sustained by their fellow-citizens in the Christian intercourse which I was permitted to enjoy faith. with you in America, I look back with interest, and especially, as that intercourse was mostly with referce to the great work in which you are specially engaged. I look back upon the Home Missionary Society, and yourself as their organ, with an increasing schment.* I thank my God, that under your cognizance, I was permitted to labor, nearly four years, among a feeble band of beloved Christians, in building up one of the old wastes. And you will believe me when I say, that of all the objects of affection in America, there is none over which my heart has so yearned, while on the deep, and since my arrival, as that little which implies their exemption from such attacks, the struggling band. Have they a faithful Pastor? I do case is the more mournful when it actually occurs. not ask-Have they a great and eloquent man in the Colds generally affect first and principally the head; world's estimation; but have they a judicious, hely, but the one under which these disciples suffer, affects self-denying man, who is so absorbed in doing good only the HEART. We have indeed known in such a fear has shaded my hopes, lest amidst the constant fluctuations of the ministry of late, so many locations of greater nominal importance and interest might present themselves, as to cause that people to be overlooked. But I trust not. That post must never be forsaken. While such places are to be supplied with the Gospel, I trust the Home Missionary Society will never want men, even should it demand seven eights of all who enter the ministry, and do not go on foreign missions. And were I now returned in the die! Spiritual nourishment is refused, the whole char-Providence of God, to my native land, one of my first acter and appearance becomes more and more deathacts would be to enrol myself on your list. Oh it is like. a blessed work, to take a warm-hearted struggling last token of moral health at length disappears and the church by the hand, and in the name of the Lord, scene closes. True, we do not lock the dead disci-Why did you leave that little church while struggling to maintain the pure Gospel? You know that nse of obligation which could not be shaken off, has so long and so unhappily cut you off from personwas on my soul. I felt that it was easier to find an-, ally engaging in social and family worship, is simply a other Pastor for my dear flock, than a foreign mis- very bad cold settled upon the heart. Oh! sionary. The Providence of God said, "Go. clination long cherished, but previously disappointed how severely you have been frost-bitten. You had ering assurance that God would build them up,

Occasionally visit them with a word of cheering, say. ing to the weak, " he strong." You will ask, "how have you been since we part ed? What are you doing? On account of the almost stant illness of my dear wife, the voyage was one of considerable physical discomfort, waste of my strength-being exhausted from day to day in the care of her. In consequence I was poorly able to e with whom we sailed. Mrs. P. continued quite feeble for some months after our arrival. I can now speak with gratitude of her recovery. About the first of January we were put in charge of this station, formerly occupied by Brother Scudder. As the attainment of the language demands my first strength, and all my efforts must be through an interpreter, I can do but little yet in the culty is their emotions are not of the kind which they way of direct missionary labor. Yet on Sabbath's and Tuesdays I am permitted to preach a crucified Saviour to about 350 children-15 school masters, and 15 or 20 other adults. And here let me say, my dear Brother, I thank God that before I came here i was called to pass through just that discipline of the selings and imagination which must be experienced in laboring in one of those moral wastes which you are seeking to repair. And I am fully convinced that the man who can look down upon them as an inappropriate field of labor for himself, would be ill at case in this land of darkness. There is much of romance often in the distant view of the missionary work. But not so to him who has entered upon it. It is the sober and laborious work of pulling out of the fire, those who, in their maddening delirium, are determined that you shall not rescue them. It is emphatically the work of detail. Long continued and unwearied must be the effort oftentimes, to wake up even the semblance of a conscience in the breast of the adult Hindoo. "He feedeth on ashes, a deserved heart hath turned him aside, that he cann deliver his soul, or say is there not a lie in my right hand." Go to Boston or New York and seek out a poor ignorant vicious family, the wreck of humanity thrown upon your shores; and in the face of priestly influence; of ignorance, and prejudiced and controling lust and passion, labor to convert them to Christ; Go to them from day to day only to be rebuffed perhaps, and laughed to scorn. Follow them with prayer and labor, and labor and prayer, until one or m shall sit at the feet of the cross, and then you will know practically, something of the nature of the missionary work in converting the heathen to God. I upon their own characters that has done their souls can tell you my Brother, it would be far easier to

tor, seek out one for them, a hely, self-denying man.

hundred dellars for missionary purposes, than thus to labor. Now send back these converted ones, in all glorious, spiritual firmament, where the San of Right tub of whiskey, on which floated a tin cup, used as a dipper, and singing, "Here is a good climate the san of the courses shines, and where ten thousand other lumings and other lumings and climate the courses shines, and where ten thousand other lumings are said climated as the course shines. hundred dollars for missionary purposes, than thus to unworthy hearts. Let them raise their eyes to the by all the arts and power of the crafty priests; let temptations to vice come in like a flood, while the habit of vice is yet scarcely smothered, and add, to these the adverse influences of family and friends which in this country are strong to a degree almost inconceivable to an American, and you will know some-thing of what the missionary has to do, in watching over those already hopefully converted. There is no comance here. One thing I am convinced of, and that is, that none can truly sympathize with the missionary abroad, who are not absorbed in the work of converting sinners at home. I would value the them to the infinite Redeemer! Fix the prayers of such a man as Harlam Page, more than of n thousand, who do not follow in his steps. The people of Christ must gird themselves up for hard you have expended so much thought and lavished so work, and for life, if they would see the world's conversion in progress. There must prevail that spirit of agonizing prayer which enters heaven as by force. We must come up in sober earnest to the most difficult work ever attempted by men or angels, with the determination, by God's grace, never to give back. I want to see the whole church make their arms; not to fight, but to work, and when death comes, die working and praying; then may we ask without a misgiving, for an universal day of pentecost, or rather we may bless God for it; for it will be fully come. When will this once be? * * * *

Affectionately your brother in Christ, J. M. S. PERRY

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

We meet, at times, certain of the disciples who a suffering under a very serious complaint. It affects them singularly and sorrowfully, as we will show. It cuts them off from performing some very important duties of life. For example, they are so unhappily affected by it, that they feel consirained to give up a very blessed privilege, viz. family prayer; and for the same reason forego another, that of personally taking a part in social worship. All those who are enjoying

their trials, for the purpose of endeavoring to afford them some relief. We joyfully announce the success of our efforts. The complaint in question is very simple-not complicated at all-nor difficult to be understood, and what is the very top-stone of our satisfaction, is not beyond the reach of a sovereign remedy. The simple fact is, they have taken a cold; A VERY

BAD COLD. We use emphatic language here, because, considering the profession of the sufferers, cases the reasoning powers somewhat injured and the perceptions and judgment somewhat deranged; but they were so only through the power of the disease over the heart. Complaints affecting this organ have till our next. always had a more or fess unhappy influence upon the mind.

We are informed that there is no surer signal of the death of the body than coldness of heart. The complaint of which I am speaking produces death also. The disciples who get this disease fairly upon them, ple in a tomb; but he might about as well be there for any good he does in Zion!

In- not deny it now. All attempts at this, only show said, "Go." And yet I did not and could not decide to go, until in much prayer for them I found the warm. This is an excellent way of curing a cold like and not suffer them to be pulled down. And now my yours. With your heart well warmed with holy and fervent love, you will be in good health once more, dear Brother, let me commend that dear flock to your and on all your altars will smoke the sweet incense affectionate oversight. If they are yet without a pasacceptable worship.

I CANNOT FEEL.

This language is expressive of a conviction of moral nsensibility or hardness of heart. It is used by two classes of persons.

By sincere and humble disciples. They are grieved that they are no more affected by divine truth as they read it, or hear it; that eternal realities do not has been con more powerfully awaken and impress the have not deeper and more delightful emotions in th various duties of religion. There is a conviction of the wrong of this, and earnest desires and efforts after a tender and sensitive heart; an heart that shall be

easily and deeply affected by spiritual things. In this class of persons, there is, in fact, no of religious emotion. They feel deeply. The diffidesire. They consist in the pain and grief they have over their own supposed moral deadness, and do no consist in those emotions of love to God, to souls, truth, to duty, &c., which they desire. This arise from a serious practical error, to which many conscientious minds are peculiarly exposed, that of fixing undue attention upon themselves.

If we fusten our eyes, for a considerable period, upon a luminous object, we unfit them, for a at least, for discerning other objects clearly. Dimnes and indistinctness of vision is the result. So one's own defective moral character may receive such fixed, engrossed, disproportionate attention as partially to erange the moral vision. Every other object that comes before the spiritual eye is obscured by the in terposition of the gloomy shadow of personal guilt, as the image of a luminous object follows the eye and hinders clear vision of other things.

If the disciple attempts to look at Christ, at heaver at any object suited to awaken joyful emotions, it is haunted by the frightful spectre of guilty self. The mind's strongest thoughts have been fastened intensely upon its own character. All its religious emotions, in equence of this, have been that of gloom and sorrow. The spiritual eye is diseased. It has been employed in looking at one object so long, that there a partial derangement of the organ.

The remedy is to be found in the change of the objects of contemplation, and that not for an hasty oment only. The class of persons in question, must not look much at themselves, and occasionally and hastily only at Christ. But precisely the reverse. the evil of which they complain. Change the direccompound matters with conscience, by giving a few tion of this deep scrutiny. There are objects enough Mr. P. was paster of the feeble church in Meadon, beside their puny selves. They have been long ere his labors were unwearied and successful.

"They cannot fee!!" But they will. They have moral sensibility enough. A view of their own sinfulness makes them feel. There is emotion enough when this class of objects is presented. And so the may be when another class of objects is presented; especially, if they are kept long enough before the mind to take hold upon it. Complaining disciple, let self sink out of sight, as a coin dropped in the sea. Tear away your thoughts from an object on which they have b en fastened with an iron grasp. Raise on the glories of his character and kingdom. Here is a better object than your poor pitiful self, on which nuch attention. "But the spectre of my guilt will thrust itself be

fore my view the moment I do it." But hold on nevertheless. The image of a luminous object obstructs the sight for a while after the eyes are remov ed. But the vision is soon clear. So it may be with ence. Allowing them to be drawn up with you. Keep the glorious object in view. The disci- and an ordinary share of ability, they ples " looked stedfastly toward heaven as HE went up," and in consequence, "they returned to Jerusaem with great joy." They had a delightful vision of his glory, Follow their example. You are as susceptihis glory, Follow their example. You are as suscepti-ble of delightful, spiritual emotions in view of Christ as they. But if you would have them, you must not as they. But if you would have them, you must not pects; when his whole course has been if forever make your fittle sent the centre around which you revolve. There is neahing elevating in that obyou revolve. There is nething elevating in that object. You must seek one more worthy. And you feet day, and diffusing the light of knowledge and need not fear that any views clear and affecting, which your may attain of eternal realities will diminish your and when he has left behind him sufficient may be a sufficient to the sufficient may be a sufficient to the sufficient may be a sufficient to the sufficient to the sufficient may be a sufficient to the suff ou may attain of eternal realities will diminish your from his own pen to substantiate the general imp amility. The best views you can take of yourself, sion formed of his character; and when the will be those you take when your vision of God and of the work falls into the hands of one rendered of

We will attend to the other class, who use the lan-larged and comprehensive views of Christian dec trine and duty, by sound judgment and correct taste

MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER. We have learned that the Monthly Concert in many

places in the Country is not so interesting as meetings of the volume before us, we have of the same kind held in this city, because those who The same kind held in this cay, because the hold of the have not so much Religious Intelligence biographies that has issued from the press for a as we have to make them interesting. But we think years. Nor is this opinion hustily formed this deficiency may in some measure be supplied by siderately uttered. Were it our business to prepare eferring to the RECORDER for the present month, in a labored review of it, our reasons should be given at which will be found Letters and Intelligence from full length, but we cannot do it here. Persia, from South Africa, from Jerusalem, from The author labored under the disadvantage elgium, from Sweden and Norway, and from Ceyin; also interesting accounts of Revivals of Religion matter, the early diaries of Dr. Porter having been in every paper. Between the Prayers offered on those destroyed by his own hand, and no journals casions, some of these accounts might be read, esecially in places where the Recorder is not generalseen in the families who attend. This method we rect to the point, having been few. The defi aink would not only give an interest to the meetings. however, if it may be regarded as such, is aband but would promote the Missionary cause, and excite compensated, by the interest of the compensated of the compensated of the interest of the compensated of the interest of the compensated of the compen

We have very interesting intelligence from Prus- and discriminating remarks in clucidation of the ch we have very interesting interagence from the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and by the correspondence of the character has described, and the character has described and the character has described as describ

ITEMS.

The labors of the New York City Tract Society are carried on with great spirit and energy. About a part of the volume is occupied with the delineation of thousand visitors are employed. Twenty-eight hopeful conversions were reported in the month of Janua-character, and his agency in promoting the great bery. Special efforts are made to bring the destitute population under the preached gospel; one of the Any man who wishes to most important objects that can receive the attention may be expected, attempted and accomplished, und

The Directors of the Connecticut Tract Society, in ought to study this volume. And every their late able Annual Report, urge it as the duty of would gladly see how the great principle of doing every congregation to have a complete set or more of things for God, may be fully carried the American Society's volumes, as a free library for their own use. The Missouri and Illinois Tract Society have resolved to supply with a similar library. Out an understanding enlightened, a hea all the steamboats doing regular business at the ports a conscience quickened at of Alton and St. Louis; at the latter of which places and solemnly formed, to live more holily

nited States, informs his countrymen that New Eng- of God in his heart. land missionaries have quietly founded, in the South The New Testament, arranged in the Sea Islands, colonies for the benefit of the union!

The most profitable of the Wars of England brought or one hundred captured ships of the enemy and twelve millions of prize money; but the success cost more than one hundred and eleven millions sterling and 250,000 lives.

The New Testament in the Burman language, pub-The New Testatheat in the Burman language, particle by the Baptist Missionaries in that country, is nearly out of print. A new edition of 10,000 copies served popularity. It has been but little known in 100,000 copies is also now in press.

A counsellor of the Imperial Russian Court residing number among either the clergy or laity, here, wh Odessa, in a letter applying for Bibles, tracts, &c. have learned duly to appreciate works of this char. emarks that the welfare of souls is begun to be sought ter. The only copy we ever saw till now, was in the and pursued in the villages in his vicinity with corctness and zeal. The word of God is received three or four years since, who spoke of it in the high with all readmess of mind and searched daily. Chris- est terms—terms fully justified, by the sight opportunity tian meetings are held in very many congregations and nity we then enjoyed for examining it; and the res

A distinguished female missionary to Asia, remarks; Next to prayer and searching the Scriptures, I found of our bookstores; nor did it seem to be known no means, which were so blessed to my own soul, as that of personal exertion for the salvation of others; ndeed, the latter led me to greater diligence in the two former, for I found I must go to the Word of will terrify no man of ordinary means from powering heavenly wisdom and to prayer for grace and a bless-it, if he value a correct knowledge of the word of ing on my efforts." We commend this statement to the consideration of all who desire the advancement of piety in their own hearts.

A recent English Temperance Journal remarks, hat the most gratifying intelligence is received of the nuccess of measures to advance the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The attempts of the friends of this aspect of the temperance reform, ucceed, in all parts of the kingdom, beyond their nost sanguine expectations. The number of temperance journals upon the right principle is continually

Dr. Mussey remarks that alcohol in cider ranges om 6 to 10 per cent, averaging over 7 per cent, nsequently in an half-pint tumbler of cider there is half a wine glass of spirits; in a pint, a wine glass; n a quart of cider a gill of spirits; one pint in a gallon and in a barrel four gallons!

A premium of one hundred dollars is offered by the American Temperance Society for the best experiment made in the year 1837, in fattening various animals on apples; the premium to be awarded by a never be shaken by the presumptious can committee of three farmers, whose names will be and the shallow speculations of the philosoph given in the American Temperance Journal.

The following reminiscence of the reign of intemperance is from the pen of one of the early settlers of having studied to discover new modes of the West. "One of the first scenes that created disgust with me was a collection of forty men on the works on Scripture, whatever appeared to enough looking into the gloomy abyes of their own light night, (and the Marshall of the State was one of press a decided opinion on the contreverted points

a dipper, and singing, "Here is a good fellow for Jef. The most of this clan denomin

blood-hound company," died a wretched dea Rev. G. Champion in a recent letter from tates that the slave trade is carried on with vigor; that at various Portugese settlene factories or yards were filled with wretched and drams beating to amuse them until they co stowed away in slave ships waiting to receive One ship had already one thousand on board bound for Brazil. They are purchased princip ardent spirits.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoir of Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D. lale p dent of the Theological Seminary Andotes yman Matthews, Pastor of the Son Braintree. Boston, Perkins & Mary If "the proper study of mankind is have no reason to regret the multiplication moirs," embodying the main facts in the his individuals, distinguished for piety, talents, and

without pleasure, nor studied without profit.

When the subject of a memoir has been long as favorably known to the public; when the static warmth of benevolence far and wide over we may have entire confidence, that the we may have entire confidence, that the "memoir" will abundantly reward any expense of time an money incurred by the procurement and study of a.

And after the careful and deeply interested perse

others whose knowledge and impartiality entitle the testimonies to entire confidence

Any man who wishes to learn how great then all the disadvantages of complicated bodily infirm \$600 had been subscribed, and \$500 at the former. more humbly than he has been wont to do, sught see A distinguished French traveller, recently in the riously to question himself, whether he have the lat

gc. revised, divided into paragrechoice and copious selection of paragrechoice and copious selection of paragrechoice and copious selection of paragrees by the Rev. T. W. Coit, dent of Transylvania Vaiceants. kins and Marvin, 1837, pp. 927.

this country, in consequence partly of the expense ness of the English editions, and partly, of the swa lution was then formed to obtain it, as soon as posso ble. But on inquiry, it was not to be found in an our booksellers. We congratulate the Christian put lie that it is at length brought within their reach, style of great beauty and elegance, and at a cost if God beyond " the gold of Ophir,"

We are not prepared to speak critically of its no detail. Doubtless while much will be found throw light on the Revelations of God, and redifficulties from the way of the diligent student, s opinions will be found advanced, not fully such by evidence, and others, that may appear But a spirit of candor overspreads the whole war far as our examination has gone; and a spirit of rity too, that inquires in simplicity and so What saith the Lord?" The general of views of the author are thus clearly exprebelieve the death of Christ to be a myste ment for the sins of man. I have no hope of ev ing happiness, but from my faith in this my atonement. I believe this doctrine to be culiar, fundamental and characteristic truth of tion. I humbly prostrate my reason to the Go has given Revelation to guide us, as the best pro my most rational homage to the Deity; and that the consolation which I derive from t the atonement of our only Lord and Saviers rejects Revelation " In the execution of his undertaking, he

has found it expedient being esteemed errone he censidered illiberal o truth. No hope of ples moment to study the p phrases, to soften my

March 21.

tter the people." This is sufficiently this blended with Christi tion "to find out the carry a man far from " of Scriptural doctrine; prejudice, his opinio be too much warped,

The author will be refriend and supporter of this subject are frequentl Not that he goes out of ject; but that when he own view claims for it. ble right to do; and doin subject himself to the just from him most widely. haps that he had "let had treated it as some done, as among the chosen his own course. not to be condemned.

We cannot but regar contributions to the cauamount of invaluable the mere English reader writers, while it ren many isolated passages, and connection of the va

ranged by the same a learning, is now in pres so arduous an enterprise hope that the publishers tion of the expense in these volumes for the and extensive circulation They deserve it. No render the execution of it.

" The Elements of Politicis Wayland, Presider. New York, Least This " work contains Political Economy, which some years past to the S thor's care. "His object has be

one who chooses may with great plainness and After defining his subj he divides it into four par tion, H. on Exchange, I. Consumption. Each of the ters and sections, agreeal the several minor topics,

of the memory and judgme We are glad to see this The subject is one but lit even by business men, a some classes at least of lit discussion here pursued w flection in many minds the great questions connected the world, and lead them I lations that subsist between man society, and more and ties involved in those relati secured the Author will be the public, and to a high ra of his fellow men.

For another reason we this, and its predecessor from the head of one of or shows the public at large, leges for the benefit of our and thus disabusing the pu-against them and cutting purse, that have too los ppeals coming from ther

A notice of the same we We should judge from the work, that the aut eminent degree. The wo uncommonly lucid and bus mentary principles of th work appears to be well ad a text book in literary is

culation throughout the c CHALMER'S WORKS. publishing a uniform editi mers, prepared by the aut teretofore published are the are re-written, and greatly have been already issued ion. It is expected that t in nine or ten volumes. T I and 2, Natural Theology anity. These works are chased separately.

The Life and Writings of This little work was wr

day School Union, and was ty, in Philadelphia; and is ry in Court street, Boston resting narrative of the collected from the Script as colle up of the concise history, fictitious details. But the drawing together from differ tament, all the particular companied by an explanation of his times and of the Jewi in order the course of his l death. In this is appended, ranged into paragraphs accesstyled his Letters. We bell cons whose feelings (if not t not been misled into an erro acter of the Apostolic Epistle Epistle by which they are c tia a pleasing and useful to take away something of ! these beautiful compositions etionate letters addressed to Christians. The style of t chaste English, without ma implicity; it is perfe who has intelligence enough tera related. In abort, it such a style as best becom treats. The mechanical e elegant. So that as an

UXBRIDGE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Till Is stitution will commence, under an entirely new arrangement, by a new Board of Trustees, and wholly discounceted from the Male Seminary. It is designed

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ds tied up, all dancing around a which floated a tin cup, used as "Here is a good fellow for Jef-of this clan denominated "the y," died a wretched death."

on in a recent letter from Africa, trade is carried on with unabated us Portugese settlements, large ere filled with wretched Afric amuse them until they could be ships waiting to receive them, one thousand on board and was they are purchased principally by

UBLICATIONS.

enezer Porter, D. D. late Presi-gical Seminary Andover. By Pastor of the South Church Perkins & Marvin, pp. 396. dy of mankind is man," we gret the multiplication of "me. the main facts in the history of ished for piety, talents, and influm to be drawn up with fidelity, of ability, they cannot be read studied without profit.

f a memoir has been long and e public; when the stations he relations he has sustained in nce various and important, that contemplated in a variety of asde course has been like that of ater and brighter unto the perfar and wide over mankind; behind him sufficient materials substantiate the general impresaracter; and when the execution he hands of one rendered comthy with its subject, and by enve views of Christian docand judgment and correct taste; fidence, that the " memoir " ard any expense of time and

procurement and study of it.

and deeply interested perusal us, we have no hesitation in the most attractive and valuable issued from the press for many pinion hastily formed or inconere it our business to prepare our reasons should be given at mnot do it here. under the disadvantage of

mall amount of documentary hand, and no journals of his an kept, and his letters, except th were always short and di-ig been few. The deficiency egarded as such, is abundantly nate acquaintance of the as of the memoir, by his own clear arks in elucidation of the charand by the correspondence of se and impartiality cutitle their

give a rapid view of his life it incidents. The remaining occupied with the delineation of ian, Professional, and Social ncy in promoting the great be-

dny. hes to learn how great things impted and accomplished, under complicated bodily infirmities nme. And every one who the great principle of doing all ought to study this volume. rise from the study of it, with-enlightened, a heart improved, ed and a resolution prayerfully , to live more holily and walk has been wont to do, ought senacif, whether he have the love

nt, arranged in historical and der, with copious notes on the of Theology, &c. By the Rev d.M. A. Prebendary of Durham ded into paragraphs, &c. with a v. T. W. Coit, D. D., Presinia University. 1837, pp. 927.

ablished several years since in there met with great and deequence partly of the expensiver the clergy or o appreciate works of this characwe ever saw till now, was in the in in a neighboring province, some since, who spoke of it in the highally justified, by the slight opports for examining it; and the resoned to obtain it, as soon as possiy, it was not to be found in any nor did it seem to be known to congratulate the Christian pubbrought within their reach, in a and elegance, and at a cost that ordinary means from possessing rrect knowledge of the word of

eld of Ophir.' ared to speak critically of its merits s while much will be found to Revelations of God, and remove way of the diligent student, some und advanced, not fully sustained ers, that may appear erroneous. overspreads the whole work, so on has gone; and a spirit of puires in simplicity and sincerity, Lord?" The general doctrinal are thus clearly expressed; "I f Christ to be a mysterious atonenan. I have no hope of everlastfrom my faith in this mysterious ve this doctrine to be the one pend characteristic truth of revelatrate my reason to the God who to guide us, as the best proof of nage to the Deity; and I which I derive from the faith in of only Lord and Saviour, may the presumptuous conclusions, ulations of the philosophy which

of his undertaking, he disclaims ver new modes of interpreta be has freely taken from various whatever appeared to be suited that he has not hesitated to exon the contreverted points he heing esteemed erroneous. "No fear lest I should be censidered illiberal or uncandid has prevented me from condemning any opinion which is

phrases, to soften my expressions, or in any way, to this blended with Christian meekness, and a disposiery a man far from "the straight and narrow way" of Scriptural doctrine; though under the influence of ward, which naturally arise out of the system of prejudice, his opinions on various minor points may making merchandize of men; and traces the horrors ton much warped, to be entitled to unreserved

No hope of pleasing has induced me for one

ent to study the popular opinion: to vary my

friend and supporter of Episcopacy. His views on this subject are frequently and strongly brought out. ect; but that when he fairly meets it, he gives it that ble right to do; and doing it with candor he does not subject himself to the just censure of those who differ haps that he had "let it alone," wholly, or that he chosen his own course, and pursued it manfully, he is not to be condemned.

We cannot but regard this as one of the richest contributions to the cause of Theological literature, ever made by the American Press. It brings a vast mount of invaluable criticism within the reach of the more English reader; and assists him in compreheading the scope and aim of the several inspired oters, while it removes the obscurity that rests on system. many isolated passages, and elucidates the harmony ection of the various parts of the sacred vol

It is understood that the Old Testament, as arranged by the same author, and illustrated by his rang, is now in press, and will appear as soon as so ardnous an enterprise can be accomplished. We that the publishers may find an ample remunera tion of the expense incurred in the preparation of these volumes for the American Zion, in the rapid and extensive circulation which shall be given them They deserve it. No efforts have been spared to render the execution of it perfect.

"The Elements of Political Economy," By Fran-en Wayland, President of Brown University, Sc. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. pp. 472.

This " work contains in substance the lectures or Political Economy, which have been delivered for some years past to the Senior Class," under the Au-

"His object has been to write a book which any one who chooses may understand." It is written with great plainness and familiarity of illustration. After defining his subject, in the " Introduction,"

e divides it into four parts, or books, I. on Production, II. on Exchange, III. on Distribution, IV. on Consumption. Each of these is subdivided into chapters and sections, agreeably to the natural order of the several minor topics, and much to the assistance of the memory and judgment of the reader.

We are glad to see this work, from such a source. ect is one but little understood theoretically even by business men, and still less practically, by tome classes at least of literary men. No doubt the iscussion here pursued will awaken thought and refection in many minds that have hitherto slept over great questions connected with the political welfare of e world, and lead them better to understand the relations that subsist between the several classes of human society, and more anxiously to discharge the duties involved in those relations. So far as this end is secured the Author will be entitled to the thanks of the public, and to a high rank among the benefactors of his fellow men.

For another reason we are glad to see a book like this, and its predecessor on "Moral Philosophy," from the head of one of our Literary Institutions. It shows the public at large, what is doing in our Colleges for the benefit of our country and the world; and thus disabusing the public mind of its prejudices against them and cutting the strings of the public purse, that have too long been held fast against all appeals coming from them for necessary aid. S.

A notice of the same work from another hand, says: We should judge from a partial examination of the work, that the author had succeeded in a very eminent degree. The work seems to be written in an encommonly lucid and business like style, and the elenentary principles of the science are exhibited in a very simple and yet thorough going manner. The work appears to be well adapted, not only for use a test book in literary institutions, but for general circular to the second series of the second second series of the second series of the second series of the sec

lation throughout the community. A. CHALMER's WORKS. Leavitt, Lord & Co. are publishing a uniform edition of the works of Dr. Chalmers, prepared by the author. The several works as fore published are thoroughly revised, and some are re-written, and greatly enlarged. Three volumes have been already issued, and others are in preparato him that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things.—Gal. 6: 6. tion. It is expected that the whole will be complete nine or ten volumes. The volumes published are 1 and 2, Natural Theology. 3, Evidences of Christi-

The Life and Writings of the Apostle Peter. 18mo.

This little work was written for the American Sunday School Union, and was published by that Sociey, m Philadelphia; and is for sale at their Depositoy in Court street, Boston. It is a simple but highly nteresting narrative of the events of the Apostle's life, as collected from the Scriptures. There is no filling up of the concise history, by imaginary incidents or ficultions details. But the interest is maintained, by frawing together from different parts of the New Teslament, all the particulars there related of him, accompanied by an explanation of the peculiar customs of his times and of the Jewish people; so as to trace ander the course of his life from his birth to his eath. In this is appended, the Epistles of Peter, ar-Paged into paragraphs according to the sense, and styled his Letters. We believe there are few perwhose feelings (if not their understanding) have t been misled into an erroneous notion of the charcter of the Apostolic Epistle, by the formal style of pidle by which they are commonly designated; and is a pleasing and useful design, in this manner elegant. So that as an whole the life of Peter pre- assure them that I am willing to die; for I know that

ARCHY MORE.—This is the title of a work of unommon interest, recently issued from the Boston press. It professes to be an autobiography of the slave, Archy More; and although in one sense a work of fiction, yet it is true in fact, because it exhibits a correct portrait of slavery. It bears internal evidence of being written by one who has resided long enough at the South to become intimately acquainted with her domestic institutions. It carrie the slave through the vicissitudes, from childhood upof slavery, not to the wantonness and cruelty of individual masters, but to the system itself. The man is The author will be recognized at once as a devoted regarded and held as an article of property, for the sole benefit of another; and out of this principle or fact arises all the disregard of his rights, the outthat the goes out of his way, to discuss the sub- rage of his feelings, the sundering of ties, and the helplessness and hopelessness of interminable bonsare of consideration which its importance in his dage. Never have we seen the operations of this awa view claims for it. This he has an unquestiona- odious principle so forcibly illustrated as in the narrative of Archy More; which may be regarded, with some variation of incident, as but the history of the min most widely. It were to be wished pergrant mass of individual slaves. It is drawn to the life; and the author has put into the mouth of his had treated it as some others of his brethren have hero, the most eloquent and touching descriptions of hand, as among the nuge of religion, but having the feelings of a man, under a keen sense of rights withholden and injuries inflicted, and affections blighted, and ties sundered, with all the train of woes which necessarily follow the changing of a man into an article to be bought and sold and used, without regard to the well being, wants, wishes, or claims of the immortal spirit within him. Never have we risen from the perusal of any thing with feelings of such unmingled and deep abhorrence of this revolting

> A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Hon. WILLIAM REED, delivered Feb. 26, 1837, by SAMUEL W. COZZENS, Associate Pastor of the First Church in Marblehead, is just published by Crocker & Brewster. We shall give an extract from this

DR. DANA'S ELECTION SERMON .- We have DR. DANA'S ELECTION SERMON.—We have received and read with no ordinary pleasure and edification, a Sermon delivered before the Governor, Council and Legislature of Massachusetts, at the annual election, January 4th, 1837, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D. of Newburyport. It is founded on Rev. 22: 2. The leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations, and traces the influence of religion on the welfare of a State; on liberty, on the process of enverying forcer process of enverying the process of enverying the second process of enver religion on the welfare of a State; on liberty, on the energy of government, on the laws, on the distribution of justice, on the intelligence, the habits and manners of the people, and on the character of the nation abroad; also its tendency to remove or control some of the principal evils to which communities are liable,—as the lust of wealth, ambition, the unnatural excitability of the public mind, impiety and licentiousness. It is refreshing to the spirit to meet with a production like this, in a day, when the "foundations seem to be getting out of course." May the venerable author be spared to give many more, equally adapted to the want of the community. We cannot but think, that the comparative stability of Massachusetts is to be attributed in part to her maintainance of certain early usages, and among these the annual election sermon. It is hardly possible that a sermon like this, delivered at the opening of the Legislative session, clivered at the opening of the Legislative session, hould not have more or less influence upon her law-alkers; it must have been a good preparative for neir momentous duties. We have sometimes retheir momentous duties. We have sometimes re-gretted, that Maine did not adopt this usage from her parent .- Ch. Mirror.

We would call the attention of our city readers to the notice, respecting a meeting in behalf of this instiation, in our paper to day. The Samaritan Asylum was organized about two years ago, for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the children of our colored poor. It has an act of incorporation, and is nanaged by a Board of Benevolent Ladies. Thus for its operations have been limited for want of funds, and also, for want of a suitable tenement to be occupied as an asylum. The few children under its care the first year, were boarded in a kind and respectable family. At present, the society rents a small tene ment, employs a matron, and supports an additional number of children. Thirteen are now under its care; and they have been obliged to turn away other applicants for want of room, as they have not been able to obtain the lease of a house sufficiently large to accommodate all that might be received. The mana-

"While we have enjoyed the precious privilege of snatching a few little sufferers from ruin, our hearts have yearned over a still larger number, who have equal claims upon our sympathy and care. Had we cherished any doubts at the commencement of this cherished any doubts at the commencement of this experiment, in reference to the pressing call for such an Institution, our experience would have a removed them. We confidently believe that sures for their relief.

We co age of the benevolent of all classes; and hope it will be sustained. The institution is located in a court, entrance No. 29, Poplar street.

The following paragraph and Card, are from the Hartford Observer. We are happy to find this feeling towards Ministers rising in many parts of New

anity. These works are distinct, and may be purchased separately.

A.

The Life and Weitings of the Apostle Peter 18 no. rishioners to their pastors, with presents indicative of their good will, and their sense of the burdens which during the present high prices of almost every article of living, fall heavily upon those who depend upon a living, fall heavily upon those who depend upon a tween pastor and people may be more closely drawn instead of being severed,—as there is reason to fear, must be the case, in some instances, if this voluntary aid is not afforded.

CARD.—The people of Rocky Hill are affection-ately requested to accept the cordial thanks of their Pastor, and of his family. Their recent donations Pastor, and of his family. Their recent donations were both liberal and generous. By such voluntary munificence, Christian communities increase and express their high estimation of evangelical privileges and enjoyments. They evince sincerity of attachment to those institutions, which Christ, by his omnipotent Spirit, makes instrumental of true penitene and faith—and, thus, of preparation for a happy im-mertality. May heaven's unceasing benediction and smiles be their rich inheritance; and love divine be their portion forever, with "spirits of the just made

A Moravian Missionary, writing from one of the stations in Greenland, in the summer of 1835, re-lates the following occurrence: For a long season, no fatal accident had occurred to

For a long season, no fatal accident had occurred to any of our people; but, during the late Passion-week, which is the separatiful compositions in their own light as affectionate letters addressed to living friends and fellow Christians. The style of this little work is pure, thate English, without making any pretensions to peak at a simplicity; it is perfectly intelligible to any one what has intelligence enough to comprehend the mathers related. In short, it is to our minds precisely sarks a style as best becomes the subject of which it treats. The mechanical execution too is neat and elegant. So that as an whole the life of Peter pre-

has found it expedient to discuss, though in danger of being esteemed erroneous. "No fear lest I should the volume."

Ship is the city of the state of the second of the s

RENUNCIATION OF INFIDELITY. The London Morning Herald of the 6th Feb. has

The London Morning Herald of the 6th Feb. has the following article:

Mr. Richard Carlile, who for many years past sustained an unenviable notoriety as a vender of deistical and blasphemous publications, presented himself before Mr. Alderman T. Weed, to attest his conviction of the truth of Christianity. He produced a set of declarations, such as are taken by dissenting ministers, as preliminary to other necessary steps to becoming a legal teacher of a congregation. He was desired to read his declarations aloud, which he did, in a decorous and apparently sincere manner. The first was a declaration of fidelity to the King, and of abhorrence of certain popish tenets. Then followed a profession of faith: "1, Richard Carlile, profess faith in God the Father; and Jesus Christ, his eternal Son, the true God; and in the Holy Spirit—one God, blessed evermore. And do acknowledge the holy Seriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration." The next was that he blessed evermore. The second processed evermore of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration." The next was that he preferred the Protestant to the Roman Catholic version of the Bible. "I, Richard Carlile, do solemnly declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a Christian and Protestant, and as such that I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as commonly received among Protestant Churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice." contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice." Having subscribed these declarations, the Alderman granted a certificate to that effect. The Alderman having congratulated him upon the occasion of his appearance, Mr. Carlile, in reply, initimated that he had read the Scriptures frequently and carefully, and the issue of that research had been the removal of his former error. RENUNCIATION OF POPERY.

The London Record states that the Rev. D. O'Croly, who has been favoring the public for some months

ity, who has been favoring the public for some months past with several important pamphlists exposing the finances of the Romish Church, and the power which the priests were assuming, has at length, in a farewell address to the Roman Catholics of the diocese of Cork, renounced completely the errors of the Church of Rome, and now professes himself a member of the Episcopal Establishment. The Rev. gentleman, after stating the reasons which indeed how to take this Episcopal Establishment. The Rev. gentleman, after stating the reasons which induced him to take this

step, says—
What, therefore, remains for me to do but to at-"What, therefore, remains for me to do but to attach myself, without further loss of time, to an establishment which inculcates the worship of the true God, preaches to sinners repentance and remission of sins through Christ, venerates antiquity, rejects novelties, condemns superstition, abhors persecution, encourages free inquiry, and admonishes all to embrace the simple truths of the gospel! I do therefore now confess myself to be in communion with the Church of England, or more properly speaking, with the Christian Church diffused through the world, of which the church of England is only a portion, and which is made up of all such, of every clime and nation, as sincerely profess, agreeably to the gospel, to seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. EDWARD EVERETT,

A PROCLAMATION,
For a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and For a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.
WHEREAS It has been the practice of the People of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercises, and it becomes us to adhere to al those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the hon I do nereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER.

The Papals of "I

TION, FASTING, and PRAYER.

The People of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to absonio, on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession, and supplication, which become the occasion; implering pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as andividuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountful Providence upon the People of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry;—that he would preserve the Union, and promote the welfare of these United States; that he would advance the general cause of Truth, Freedom and Goodness;—that he would give success to all efforts for the ess;-that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the difrefiet of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the dif-fusion of knowledge; and, especially, to those great enterprises of Christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live; and, above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period, when the purifying influence of the Gospel shall be felt throughout the world. Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, the second day of March in the world.

day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thou sand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the six ty-first year of the ludgeendance of these United eand eight hundred and the transport ty-first year of the Independence of these transport ty-first year of the Independence of these transports the Independence of these transports the Independence of these transports to the Independence of Independence of the Independence of Independence By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice

and consent of the Council.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary.

tian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the peop'e from the Established Church."
The resolution was rejected by a considerable majority; but the mere introduction of it into the House shows that there is a conviction among the people of the gross absurdity of suffering churchmen to participate in affairs of legislation.—Courier.

ment of the Commonwealth's subscription to the Western Rail Road, was read a third time, amended, and passed to be engrossed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused to pass to be engrossed a resolve for a further Geological survey of the State, was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 160 to 105, and the said resolve passed to be engrossed.

Mexico.—We stated on Saturday, on the authoriy of a New York paper, that Bustamente had been
elected President of Mexico; this was incorrect. According to the provisions of the new Constitution
Congress proceeded on the 25th Feb. to ballot for
three candidates to be voted for by the assemblies of
the different departments, for the office of President.
The three persons nominated were Bustamente,
Bravo, and Alaman, on one of whom the choice must
fail. The Election by the assemblies of the departments was not to take place until some time in the
early part of March.—Courier.

MEXICO.-We stated on Saturday, on the author

Important from Mexico.—The New Orlean alletin of Monday, gives the following extract from item letter for Balletin of Monday, gives the following extract from private letter from an American gentleman, now the city of Mexico, dated Feb. 19th, 1837.

"This Government has made arrangements to prosecute the Texian war, by a loan from Messrs Echevaria and Sons, Lizardi and Brothers, and Rubio. Echevaria and Sons, Lizardi and Brothers, and Rubio, for two millions of dollars, to be paid in cash instalments of \$150,000 per month and \$50,000 in provision, for which the Government pay two and a half per cent. premium, and are to have the receipts of the Custom Houses at Matamoras and Tampico, and the privilege of exporting the two millions in specie free from duty. General Bustamente is to take charge of the army; he leaves here next week in company with Avista and Filisola, with a carteblanche to raise toops, when and where he may find it necessto raise troops, when and where he may find it nece sary. In the meantime General Santa Anna is looked for every hour with feverish anxiety, and Congress has finally passed a resolution proscribing him, or barring him from all civil and military immunities, until he makes a full and satisfactory expose of all his acts, since the battle of San Jaconto, as well as his motives for going to Washington, &c. The die I consider as cast, and you may look to the next arrivals from this unhappy country, with no ordinary interest. If a civil war breaks out, of which there seems no doubt, it will be the most sanguiaary yet experienced in this country; the whole country is fully ripe for it.

Santa Anna.—The New Orleans Bee publishes a letter written by Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, to the President of Mexico ad interim, announcing his arrival, from the United States, in a national sary. In the meantime General Santa Anna is looked

ing his arrival, from the United States, in a natio ing ins arrival, non-the clinical states, in a national vessel placed at his disposal by President Jackson, and his intention to proceed immediately to his country residence, which it is determination never again to quit. He promises to give a detailed account of the operations of his unfortunate campaign, and to lay before Congress what he conceives to be the most efficiency of the control of cacious means of terminating the war. He acknowledges his obligation for his life and liberty to the kind proceedings of Gen. Houston, and declares that he has subscribed no conditions whatever, and that neither before nor since obtaining his liberty has he entered into any contract that might bring reproach on the national independence or honor, or place in jeop-ardy the integrity of the territory.—Daily Adv.

The London Standard states that the streets of London, on the 16th of January, were wrapped in thick darkness, so that at mid-day it was difficult to discern one's hand.

The plague had subsided at Constantinople, after

THE SLAVE TRADE. Stockholm, Feb. 3.—The King has instructed the minister for foreign affairs, for the execution of the treaty between France and Sweden, for the abelition of the slave trade, to give, for such French ships as the French government should

den, for the abolition of the slave trade, to give, for such French ships as the French government should declare to be employed as cruisers against the slave trade, licenses to search, in the seas agreed upon in the Streaty, such Swedish and Norwegian ships as may be suspected of being engaged in that trade, or to be fitted out for the purpose of carrying it on.

The Slave Trade.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Sierra Leone, Dec. 18, 1836. The most recent captures of slave vessels are two which have just arrived here, made by the Rolla under the new treaty, and two by the Vestal, from the West Indies. The slave trade is carried on to a greater extent than ever, and all under the Portuguese flag. There have been sent into this harbor in the year 1836, 54 slavers, 44 of which are actually condenned. The Columbine has captured the Veloz, a large brig, with 508 slaves; she has arrived. The new Portuguese treaty will do little toward extirpating the slave trade; the only effective mode would be to declare it piracy. The slavers now in the rivers, where they embark their cargoes, have landed their slave decks, fittings, and irons, and will only ship them again when the slaves are on the beach, and arrangements have been already made with American vessels to bring these fitnents of a slave vessel from Havana, or Rie de Janeiro.

The U. S. Gazette says:—In looking over a mercantle letter vesserdow. From Rio Janeiro, dated Jan. 15th.

The U. S. Gazette says:—In looking over a mercan-tile letter yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, dated Jan. 15th, 1837, we see it stated incidentally, that the number of slaves imported into that country, is 30 or 40,000 annually.

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. FRIDAY, March 24. House.—Bills passed to be enacted—In addition to an act establishing the Charles-For Pair II.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Charlotte Capt. Which, and the properties of the propertie

PRANCE.—The packet ship Utica arrived from Havre at New York on Friday, bringing Paris papers to Feb. 24. A new project had been discovered for assassinating the King, formed by a man named Champion, who had partly constructed an infernal machine, which he considered an improvement on that of Fieschi. He was arrested before the completion of his machine, confessed his criminal design, and hung himself.

A fire broke out on the 7th, in the Royal Palace at Naples, which was burnt down so rapidly, that the Queen mother and the Prince of Syracuse had barely time to escape.

The magazine of the French garrison at Bona, in Africa, exploded on the morning of Jan. 30, containing 12,000 lbs. of gunpowder and a million of musket cartridges. The military quarters of the fort were all destroyed. The commanding officer, Capt. Bunard his wife, with 105 men, including officers and soldiers were killed, and 102 were wounded.

his wife, with 108 men, including officers and soldiers were killed, and 102 were wounded.

The preparations were going on actively in France, for the prosecution of the war in Africa.

The British ship Jane and Margaret of 500 tons, which left Liverpool Feb. 5, for New York, with 200 steerage passengers, and several in the cabin, including laddes, was fallen in with on the 14th, 20 miles from Wickford, in Ireland, a complete wreck, and deserted, and it was feared that all persons on board perished, as no news of their escape had been received. There is room to hope however, that they had been taken off the wreck by some vessel.

EARTHQUAKE IN PALESTINE.—The earthquake of which we had information some days ago, by an arrival from Smyrna, is said to have destroyed the city of Jaffa—the ancient Joppa—and buried thirteen thousand of its fifteen thousand inhabitants among the ruins. If Jaffa has been destroyed, it is scarcely to be thought that Jerusalem has escaped, the distance being considerably less than a day's journey on horseback. Resolved, That our Senators and Representative in Congress, in maintaining and advocating the full right of petition, have centitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish Slavery in said district, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good. For the Committee. ARTEMAS LEE, Chairman.

Treaty with the Seminoles .- The Seminole Chief's Treaty with the Schrodes.—The Seminole Chiefs have entered into a treaty with Gen. Jesup, by which hostilities are to cease, the advantages secured to the Indians by the treaty of Payne's landing are secured to them, and new stipulations for their immediate emigration to the west of the Mississippi are made.

emigration to the weet of the Mississippi are made.

The Creek Indians.—The last remnant of them are to be removed from their homes, and we shall hear no more therefore, of troubles in that quarret from this source. The Columbus Enquirer of March 9th states that they were to go by land to Montgometry, thence in boats to the Mississippi. Those who have served with Gen. Jesup in Florida, will come round to Mobile by sea, to proceed to the same destination.

nation.

Military Inquiries.—The result of the inquiries into the conduct of Generals Scott and Gaines, has at length been approved by the President, and published. Gen. Scott stands fully acquitted of all blame for the failure of the Florida campaign, but he is slightly censured for severity of language towards Gen. Gaines. Gen. Gaines is also acquitted of blame, though it is intimated that he would have done better on one occasion, to have made a sortie. He is severely censured for intemperate and undignified language in Court.—Daily Adv.

The Editor of the Miner's Journal published as

Court.—Daily Adv.

The Editor of the Miner's Journal, published at Pottsville, Penn., speaks encouragingly of the prospects of coal for the next season. He says that active

supply, some supply, it is increased will be supply to the first part of the edition of this truly valuation.

A part of the building in the rear of Astor's Hotel in New York, occupied by the Academy of Fine Atts, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. About \$16,000 worth of pictures was burnt.

Real Estate in New York and London.—The present year is \$300,000,000. The yearly rental of the real estate in New York, the present year is \$300,000,000, estimated at \$35,000,000, which would make the agregate value of the property not far from \$560,000,000, estimated at \$35,000,000, which would make the agregate value of the property not far from \$560,000,000, estimating the income at 6 per cent. London contains about seven times the population of New York, yet it is probable that the yearly rental of the latter city exceeds that of the former, as in New York real estate is generally required to pay ten per cent per annum, while in Lonon, it is believed, they are content that it should pay all that sum.

On Friday evening, a middle.

On Friday evening, a middle aged man, of this city, endeavored to put an end to his existence at the Railroad Hotel, corner of Cooper and Pond streets, by taking about an ounce of landanum. A powerful emetic was given, and he is in a fair way to recover. The cause of this act was the infidelity of his wife.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regulariterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, We 15 Cornhill, Boston, on Wednesday the 1 as of April, 1837, at 10 destock A. M. An Examin Committee of the Board wift attend at the same place

17 A free Lecture will be given in the Pitts street Chap el, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by Arte mas Sunonds. Subject—the Pauperism of England.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Mr. George A. Ffsk, to Miss Sarah W.
daughter of W. W. Cispp—Mr. Wni. Wooster, to Miss Saroll Roberts—Capt. James Miller, to Miss Hannah Hitton—
Mr. Henry Morcison, to Miss Exy Cotton.
In Charlestown, Mr. Benjamin F. Robects, of this city,
to Miss Adeline Fowler. wier. Samuel Cratt, Jr. to Miss Jonuna Bar-

tt.
In Lowett, Mr. James G. Dow, (of the firm of Burnhum)
Daw, of this city.) to Miss Mary Ann M. Vance formerly. & Dow, of this city.) to Miss Mary Ann M. Vance, tormerly of Greenshorough, VI.
In Frankfort, Mc. Capt. W. S. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth R. Mayo, of Boston-Mr. M. B. Rich, of Bucksport, to Miss Sarah Darr.

ites. In West Roxbury, very suddenly, Capt. William Whitemore, 46.
In Charlestown, Mrs. Mchitable, wife of Mr. Kendull Bailey, 47.
In Docchester, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. Edmund P.

In Borenesser, Inotans, youngest some art, foundated it lies of ridgewater, toth inst. Mrs. Joanna Ablen, wite of Nathan Ablen, Esq. 75, inst. Strah Lloyd, wife of John Howe, and Jacquiter of Nathan Wart, Esq. 50.
In Bower, Mr. Jacobs Stedman, 28, son of the late Joseph Stedman, formerly of this city.

FULLER ACADEMY.

TABLE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received for the last twenty years and would inform the public that the Puller Academy, in Newton, West Parish, a few rods from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, is open for the reception of pupils of both seves.

Instruction will be given by competent teachers, in all the branches usually taught in Academies in N. England A large Boarding House has recently been prepared by Mr. Legrand Lucus for the reception of pupils.

Terms for board, washing and tuition, will vary from \$109 to \$100 per announ, according to the age of the pupils, and branches taught.

Newton, March 31, 1437.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

M. E. M. P. WELLS, proposes to open a School for Boys, on the 1st, of March, distinct from his present one, but under his direction. The object is to meet the wants of a class of Boys, whom he has often breau obliged to retisse admittance, on account either of their being on young or not able to meet the expense, or the free and haif pay situations in his present school having heen full. The moral and disciplinary system will be the same as in his present school, and the studies such as their capacities and acquisitions may require.

The expense, to those who can afford to pay any thing, including board, clothing, books, &c. will be \$1,00 per week, six months in advance.

Application can be made to Bishop Griswald Box. seek, six months in advance.

Application can be made to Bishop Griswold, Rev. Dr. Wainweight, and Josish Quincy, Jr. Esq. visitors of his School, or to Mr. Wells, at the School. if. March 31.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

FEMALE Teacher of good religious character, capable of instructing in the common branches of Education; also, drawing, pninting, needlework, &c. is wanted, in a flourishing Female Seminary in Louisiana. To such a person a good compensation will be allowed. For further particulars inquire of Goald, Kendail & Lincoln, 50 Washington attreet, Boaton.

JONE'S Visit to Egypt, Cairo, and Jerusalem, &c .- 1

arrangement, by a new Board of Trustees, and wholly discounceted from the Maie Seminary. It is designed for Young Ladies, to prepare them to become teachers and educators of youth, and to fit other useful stations in life. The property of the property of the seminary of the property of the seminary of Tuition, in English studies, \$4,50 a quarter \$8,00 a term.

in Latin \$2,00 a additional.

in fire the paid in advance, and no deduction mede for abscace, except in cases of protracted sixkness; and no pupid with he received for a less period than a whole term. Hooks and Stationery can be procured near the Sentinary. Board with he furnished for the pupils in a boarding-house exclasively devoted to the instructors and pupils of the lustitution, and only a tew reds from the school-rooms. The price of Lordy, including washing and lights, will be two delians per week. The pupils will be under the immediate charge of their instructors and of a pious and accommodating family. Fuel an extra charge.

It is designed to councer a Reading-toom with the Seminary, where the pupils can have as cess to some books in connection with their counse of study, and alan to several different periodicals, as well as the news of the day.

Revenuescus, Emory Mex. Hubbard Winstow, Buston—Geo. Willard, M. D., Usbridge. In behalf of the Tenetees, Willard, M. D., Usbridge. In behalf of the Tenetees.

VALUESC MANNS. III A. GlOSVENOR.

YOUNG MAN'S AID.

TMIE Young Man's Aid, to Knowledge, Virtue and Hap-pittes, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of the Bowdon street Church. Just Published by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhitts. March 31.

AIDS TO DEVOTION.

WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cerabill, have for soile, the balance of the edition of this truly valua

hey. Fourth Edition.

MY SON'S MANIAL; Comprising a Summary view of the studies, accomplishments, and principles of conduct, best suited for promoting respectability and success in

OR Sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 2 Cornhill.

Hoston, Boston, Bloomfeld's Greek Testument. In two volumes, First American, from the second London edition. Testusentis New Testunent, arranged in Historical and Chromological order, with copious hores on the principal subjects in Theology; revised by T. W. Coit, D. B. Commercial Book Keeping By B. F. Foster, Second Commercial Book Reeping By B. F. Fessier.

Sition. One vol. avo.

Sition. One vol. avo.

Elements of Political Economy. By Francis Wayland,

D. President of Rivan University.

Lectures to Young Men on Chastity. Intended also for

Lectures to Young Men on Chastity. Intended also for

ylvester Graham.

Spark's American Biography. Vol. 7. Containing the

Jyes of Sir William Phys. Lexel Putnam, Lucretta Ma
ia Davidson, and David Kittenhouse.

March 31.

PHILIP'S NEW WORK. OHE LYDIAS; or the Development of Female Char-neter. By Robert Philip, of Maherly Chapel, by Son's Manual; Comprising Studies, accomplishments principles of conduct hest suited for promoting respec-

Modern Accomplishments, or the march of intellect; a religious story. Its Miss Shirelar. Missachusetts Register for 1837. Goodwin's Town Offi-cer. New England Shiraff. Edderson's Manual. For Sale by JAMES. LORING, No. 132 Weshington st. March 31.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

UST Received and for Sale at No. 13 Cornhill, Boston,
Slavery in the United States, a narrative of the lite
and adventures of Charles Ball, a idack man, who lived
forty years in Maryland, South Carylann and Georgis, as a
slave, under various masters, and was oneyent in the navy
under Com. Barney, during the late war. Containing an
account of the manners and unages of the planeters and
daveholders of the south—a description of the condition
and treatment of the slaves, with observations upon the
state of mersis amongs the cotton planeters, and the perlie and sufferings of a logitive slave, who twice escaped
from the cutton country.

Counsels of the Aged to the Yourghy A. Alexander, DD

RIPLEY'S NOTES.

THIS Day Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LIN-THE FOUR GOSPELS, with NOTES, thirdy explana-

FIRST LESSONS IN LATIN,

NTRODICTORY to Andrews and Stochard's Latin
Grammar, by Prof. E. A. Andrews, do. do.
Progressive Exercises in English Grammar, by R. G.
Praker, Frincipal of the Frankin Grammar School, Boaton, Author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," and Chaires Foc, Francipal of the Royston Grampart I. Containing the Principles of Analysis, or English Parsing, Part II. Containing the Principles of the
Byothesis or Construction of the English Lunguage.
Progressive Exercises in Relationed Reading. Particularly designed to limitarize the younger classes of readers
with the passes and other marks in general use; and to
introduce them to the practice of modulation and inflection of the voice. By R. 6 Parker, A. M., Principal of the
Frankin Grammar School, Boston; Author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," "Progressive Exarcises in English Composition," "Progressive Exprocesses in English Composition," "Progressive Exprogressive Ex
March 31.

MARLBORO HOTEL TO BE LET.

"Tille Maribore Hotel is undergoing thorough repairs in every part, and will be fitted in every particular for a first rate flouse. It will be let on the condition that no intexticating liquor shall be kept or used in the House, and no smoking of eigars allowed on any part of the premises. To any one who is a Temperance man from principle and satishity qualified in other respects, favorable forms will be offered. Applications to be made to Willard Scars at the Hotel, or to the Subscriber at 318. Washington street.

March 31.

BOARD.

A COUPLE of Boarders can be furnished with a pleasant
Parfor Chamber, and a small Hed Room adjoining,
together with Board, in a small private family, in the western part of the city. Inquiries may be made at this office.

March 31. BOARD.

Published Weekly, at the Upice of the mason Recover,
No. 11, Carnhitt-Price One Ibilita a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Walking on Stills, (with a Picture.) Narrative of Samuel
R. Plumbe, by Rev. Dr. Reed. Recollections of the Sandwich Islands, No. 24. Letter to a Noice. Anaeodotes from
the West. The Rising Sun. Ancedotes of Samuel Knill.
The Huguenot Boy. A Little Boy and his S. Hook.
Lines on Leaving Europe, by Roy.

March 31.

Letter to the Editor, dated Lexington, Georgia, 3d March,
1 am willing to do anything I can be promise the circulation of the Youth's Companion; for I am more and more
convinced by every number I receive, that it only needs to
be known to be generally taken. It is used by our Superintendant every Subbath morning in our Salabath School,
and aft are delighted; the smaller children with Natural
History, Ancedotes, &c., and the larger children swite Natural

vol. 12mo.
Eddy's Address to Youth.
For Sule by FERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington
March 31.

March 31.

March 31.

POETRY. DE PROFUNDIS.

There may be a cloud without a rainere cannot be a rainbow without a cloud. "My soul were dark
But for the golden light and rainbow hue
That, sweeping heaven with their triumphal arc,
Break on the view.

"Enough to feel
That God indeed is good! enough good! enough to know clouds he could reveal That God inuses.

Without the gloomy clouds no ...

No beauteous bow.''

[Rev. William Crossell

Travels.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

[From the Note Book of our Correspondent. The population of Corfu is more mixed than that of almost any other city; not that there are the representatives of more nations, but that the proportion is so nearly equal. There are 3000 Jews, 3000 Maltese, 3 or 4000 English, 5 or 4000 Italians, and the rest Greeks. With 3000 Jews, 3000 Maltese, 3 or 4000 English, 3 or 4000 Italians, and the rest Greeks. With such a mixed population, there is comparatively little affinity. Many inter-marriages it is true have taken place, but still the result is not any of that free visiting that exists in England or America. There are no mixed evening parties. They meet at the theatre, but visiting does not extend much out of the family. At does not extend much out of the family. At Corfu you cannot see either Greek, Italian, or English life in their simplicity, but a mixture

With 280,000 inhabitants there is but one newspaper for the Islands; a government Jour-nal, published in Greek and Italian. The only nal, published in Greek and Italian. The only printing establishment is that of the government, which employs several presses. Whoever wishes to print a book, a handbill, &c. must get a permit, and have the work done at these presses, at prices and in what time the government pleases. Within two or three government pleases. Within two or three months, however, Mr. Lowndes has obtained permission to establish a printing press, the same that was under the direction of Mr. Wilson at Mata. The press is already set up, the men have come on, and they are now engaged in printing an English grammar of the modern Greek language, and a dictionary of modern Greek and English, of 750 pages, each by Mr. Lowndes. Besides, he will print school-Lowndes. Besides, he will print school-books and tracts connected with his missionary operations. This is a favor once refused him, as will be seen by looking at Mr. Anderson's "Observations;" and it is a great step

gained.
With regard to the books that you now meet with in the Greek language in the bookshops, nine tenths seem to have been printed at Mal-ta. The press at Venice is not active as for-

merly.

The Ionian University has become an Acad-The Ionian University has become an Academy, chiefly for the Corfuites, the other islands resting satisfied with the secondary schools above the primary, that have been established in each principal town. Instruction here is given in Italian, or in Greek, as suits the professors. Lord Guilford's books, that he left for the library, have been carried off by the heirs. No likeness of Prof. Bambas has appeared either in heart or mind. Those who peared either in heart or mind. want a more perfect education, still continue to go to other parts of the continent. An opin-ion very general among the higher classes is, that schools of a higher grade than the secon-

that schools of a higher grade than the secondary schools are not wanted for the islands.

A Miss Robinson has a female school here for the higher classes, supported, or rather patronized, by the lonion government. She meets with good success, and thinks she is doing good. She came out under the patronage, I think, of the Scottish School Society; and appeared to be a devotedly pious woman.

Mr. Lowndes of the London Missionary Society has one school in Corfu, two in the suburbs, and others in other islands. The school in town and at Castradis I visited. There was nothing except the language to forbid your believing yourself in a district country school house of New England. The girls all dress neatly and as we do, the school-room and the neatly and as we do, the school-room and the neatly and as we do, the school-room and the arrangements being like our monitorial schools. The instructors in none of the schools of which I have heard are religious, or have any thing more than their church religious ceremonies. Occasionally you meet with some who have a pride and an interest in the school, and again with others who engage solely for the money, small as the pittance is, from \$1,50 to \$7 a month. The girls would not be called pretty small as the pittance is, from \$1,50 to \$7 a month. The girls would not be called pretty to an American eye; but yet all have some-thing interesting, from the lively expression of the countenance. If what they profit by the school was not counteracted by influences at home, we should see more good results. Aside from learning to read, learning to sew, and some little of geography and arithmetic, they read the Bible. As often as he can, Mr. Lowndes explains the Bible to them in addition for the series of the tion. Embroidery is a manner of needlework of which they are exceedingly fond. A gentleman whose nephew or neice was in the school at Syra, praised the school because his nephew or neice had learned to speak in English and French. In these schools of Mr. Lowndes, no ether language is taught than Greek; the teachers even not knowing Italian. One pretty, modest, sensible looking girl, a Paxiote, was receiving a sort of education to go and teach a school in her own island. Was much at Mr. Lowndes, who lives in a neat house, moderately furnished—furniture, &c. English. An interesting daughter of 17 or 18, aids in conducting the schools. Mrs. Lowndes is a sensible, pious woman, whose heart is in her work. Sunday evening, Thursday and Saturday, he ing the schools. Mrs. Lowndes is a sensible, pious woman, whose heart is in her work. Sunday evening, Thursday and Saturday, he has services in English. I preached for him in his school room twice, the last time to about a hundred English, soldiers, their wives and children, and civilians. Sunday afternoon he has a Sunday School for the English, of about eighty children, chiefly the children of soldiers.

lie down before the car of Juggernaut. In passing by the houses, men and women bring out the sick, that the shadow or some other influence from the body may effect a cure. Formerly the troops of the garrison all turned out in honor of the procession, and a salute was fired in front of the governor's palace. This disrespect to the national religion of England, and violation of the private rights of soldiers, is now done away with. The garrison now give no more than a guard of safety, and three bands of music.

Succeeded, and it never will, till human nature and Christianity are both changed. The inevitable effect must be to raise the wall of separation higher, and increase that terrible power by which the great body of the Irish have so long been held in spiritual thraldom. I am aware that there is a "short method" with the Catholics which some Protestants adopt, and which they seem to think very conclusive. "Ours," they say, "is the true church, and this makes all the difference in the world." Does it indeed? What if the Catholics should

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 50.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR..-NO. 50.

The Established Church of Ireland.
So liable are men to get bewildered in the discussion of abstract questions, and to be led astray by sweeping generalizations, that I have learned to place very little reliance upon reasonings of this sort, either in myself or others. On this account, though I am strongly opposed to Religious Establishments, I should hesitate to say that they must unavoidably do more harm than good under all possible circumstances. That an established church, in any form, would be one of the greatest imaginable form, would be one of the greatest imaginable hindrances to the progress of true religion in this country, I have no doubt. I rejoice that even the shadow of such an incumbrance, (for it was very little more than a shadow) has passed away; and it is more than questionable, I think, whether a church establishment was ever, in the long run, a blessing to any country. But our present concern is with the Established Church of Ireland, and I have no besitating in against the stablished church of Ireland, and I have no form, would be one of the greatest imaginable tablished Church of Ireland, and I have no hesitation in ascribing to its influence, in part, the extreme malignity and overwhelming predominance of popery in that island. Certainly such was never its intention—the farthest from it in the world. But Protestant, though it be, I am persuaded that if there never had been a church, by law established, in that country, the gospel would have had a much "freer course," than it ever has had, since the Reformation. Nay, I verily believe, that it has indirectly, and by its peculiary exactions, done more to rivet Nay, I verily believe, that it has indirectly, and by its pecuniary exactions, done more to rivet the chains of popery upon the people, that Romanism itself could have done, had it remained the established religion of the island to this very day. The grounds of an opinion so startling in the terms of its announcement, I shall briefly submit to the impartial judgment of your readers.

Though the pope was dethroned in Ireland, by the defection of Henry VIII. or rather. by the defection of Henry VIII. or rather, though Henry became pope himself, when he abjured the supremacy of his holiness of Rome; and though under his immediate successor, Edward VII, protestantism was by law established there, it did not fully assume the form and symmetry of a national church till 1615, when the sees being all filled by Protestant bishops, the first convocation of the clergy was held in the city of Dublin, and a system of doctrines and canons was drawn up and adouted. trines and canons was drawn up and adopted. This constitution of the Irish church was after-wards modified, so as to make it conform to the articles and canons of the Church of Engthe articles and canons of the Ckurch of Eng-land; and on that basis it has reside ever since. Why, then, do I object to it? Is it not a Pro-testant basis? Are not the thirty-nine articles orthodox? What has the Episcopal Church of Ireland done to make herself answerable for the numerical preponderance, the monstrous errors, and the all but hopeless spiritual domination of the Romish apostacy, with which she has been battling between three and four hundred years? Kind reader, if you can spare a few moments you shall hear a little of what she had done and then judge. What is a Church Establishment?

It is some religious sect or denomination which is upheld by the state, and upon which the government bestows certain exclusive pri-vileges. Now it would seem that if a very lit-tle of that "wisdom which is from above," night have taught the Protestants that clothing themselves with such prerogatives must inevi-tably stir up a host of prejudices against them, in the very outset. Considering what depraved human nature is, and especially what it is un-der the sway of a bigoted and crafty priesthood, it could not be otherwise. Had the same num ber of Protestauts who at first constituted the Established Church, gone over and planted themselves quietly down, under no other pro-tection than that which the Catholics themselves enjoyed; had they approached them simply with the Bible in their hands, and the love of Christ in their hearts, how different must have been their reception. By the grace of God, Christian meekness and self-de such as characterized the primitive missiona-ries, might easily have made a lodgment in the ries, might easily have made a lodgment in the warm sensibilities of the Irish heart, and won the people over to the true faith. But when the civil arm, rising up to coerce them, it was natural that all the elements of prejudice and hostility, in the entire Catholic population, should be roused into action. They could not but regard the establishment of any ordery is a manner of needlework by are exceedingly fond. A gentlenephew or neice was in the school

They did so regard it; and it is now as clear as probation upon all this sacrilege, by abjuring the faith of our fathers, and embracing that of

the faith of our names, our oppressors. The smallness of the Established Church in Ireland. a hundred English, soldiers, their wives and children, and civilians. Sunday afternoon he has a Sunday School for the English, of about eighty children, chiefly the children of soldiers. In the morning a Greek Sunday School for about the same number. After school in the morning they generally go themselves to the English church. Lately Mr. Lowndes has been appointed by the government commission, chief director of all the schools of the Islands. There was great need of some efficient head; for lately returned from an official tour in the islands, he has found that the schools one office have diminished one half or two thirds, from want of teachers, whom the parents neglected to pay. He will put the whole thing on a new footing, for the cemmission will have confidence in whatever measures he shall propose. No other denomination have any mistonary in the islands.

I became acquainted with acrowd of persons here, English, Greek and Italian, and received many politic invitations. Yet I brought not all the suntent of a religion being essential to the welfare of the state, the government is bound to provide for its support—that to make any legal provision effectual you must have an established Church in Ireland.

This is a great objection to it in principle, and still more so in the minds of the Catholics. It embraces and confers immunities and prerogatives upon the few, at the expense of the many. One of the most plausible arguments in favor of establishments anywhere is, that religion being essential to the welfare of the state, the government is bound to provide for its support—that to make any legal provision effectual you must have an established. Church in Ireland.

This is a great objection to it in principle, and still more so in the minds of the Catholics. It embraces and confers immunities and prerogatives upon the few, at the expense of the many. One of the most plausible arguments religion being essential to the welfare of the state, the government is bound to provide for its support—that to make any legal pose. No other denomination have any missionary in the islands.

I became acquainted with a crowd of persons here, English, Greek and Italian, and received many polite invitations. Yet I brought not a single letter, but, I know not how, I was cordisally received, without seeking acquaintance. I expect to obtain one lesson from this journey, which is, that there will be very little gained by seeking English or foreign society if you are a missionary. They will have no sympathy with your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious operations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations, and their society will only impede your studies, without advancing your religious perations. The world to confirm them in error, and perpeturate their hostility. And the case is in fact the world to confirm them in error, and perpeturate their hostility. And the case is in fact the world to confirm them in error, and perpeturate their hostility. And the case is in fact their hostility. And the case is in fa

aration aigner, and increase that terrible power by which the great body of the Irish have so long been held in spiritual thraldom. I am aware that there is a "short method" with the Catholies which some Protestants adopt, and which they seem to think very conclusive. "Ours," they say, "is the true church, and this makes all the difference in the world."

Does it indeed? What if the Catholies should turn the tables on you, and declare themselves. Does it indeed? What if the Catholics should turn the tables on you, and declare themselves the only infallible church, and denounce you as wicked heretics? They do it every day. I believe them to be groping in fatal darkness and error, but I should never think of converting them by setting up ecclesiastical claims, which I know they will spurn with indignation and contents. and contempt. Tythes.

I am not going to argue the great question of tythes, on which so many volumes have been written, but simply to glance at some of the evils of the system in Ireland. Supposing it right and expedient, to lay the burden of supporting the Established Clergy upon the whole Irish nation, (which I, by no means admit,) it would be difficult to resort to a more objectionable mode of raising the tax, than by objectionable mode of raising the tax, than by tythe. There would be no end of mentiontythe. There would be no end of mentioning the cruel exactions, the riots and murders, and conflagrations, and lasting enmittes, that have sprung from this prolific, but deadly root. Taking every tenth sheaf, and lamb, and egg, and potatoe, or its equivalent value, is what the most ignorant tenant can see, and understand, and feel. And perhaps there is no country in the world, where the tythe system. country in the world, where the tythe system would reach and exasperate the whole popula-tion, as it does in Ireland. Agriculture is the great business of the Irish population; and as all the peasantry, who have it in their power, all the peasantry, who have it in their power, rent little patches of ground about their cabins, they are exposed to the vexatious and summary process of the tythe procetor. The system has for a long time been exceedingly obnoxious to the Irish Catholics; and has been growing

more and more so, year by year, till it has become impossible to enforce the collections
without blood-shed; and it is now agreed on
all hands, that right or wrong, it must be given
up. Immense and increasing multitudes are
prepared to resist it at all hazards. And what has greatly aggravated the evil of tythe gather-ing, in times past, is, that it has often been done, under the direction of the clerical incumbents themselves, acting as magistrates, and leading on, not only the civil posse, but sometimes the military to the oflious distraint. Some-times the military to the oflious distraint. Some-most thrilling and tragical accounts of the kind, have reached this country through various channels; and many more might easily be col-lected by any one, who goes to Ireland, and is disposed to make the needful inquiries. Passing over these harrowing details, how-

ever, I will just mention a single anecdote, relating to the collection of tythes, which I had from a friend when I was there, and which was as amusing as others were painful. The rector of a parish, had a Catholic neighbor who was a blacksmith. For some time, he received his tythes in the shoeing of his horses; but at length he withdrew his custom, and sent in his demand for the money. The blacksmith immediately called at the parsonage for an explanation. planation. "Why do you charge me for your preaching? Your reverence very well knows, that I have not been in your church this year."
"Very well," was the reply, "then it is your own fault; for the church has been open every own fault; for the church has been open every own fault; for the church have come if you would." The blacksmith made no reply, but went directly home, and having made out his account for shoeing theparson's horses, sent it in for payment. This brought the rector in his true to the blacksmith's. "What do you have as his turn to the blacksmith's. "What do you mean he sternly demands by such a charge as this? You have not shod a horse for me this twelve month." "No matter," quoth he of the anvil, with a significant shrug, "then it is your own fault, your honor; for my shop has been every day open to your service." Now supposing the object had been, to make the Catholics of Ireland hate the very name of

protestant, and to render their conversion morrally impossible, could human ingenuity have devised a more effectual method than that of saddling them with the expenses of an establishment, assessed and collected in this manner: It is in vain to say, that as the protestants own nineteen twentieths of the landed property of the country, they virtually pay the tythes; and that if there were no tythes, the Catholic that if there were no tythes, the Catholic tenants would be required to pay as much as they now do, by the increase of rent; for it is a kind of reasoning which they cannot comprehend. When the tythe proctor comes and takes away one tenth of all their carnings, or when to enforce payment, where the whole produce of the summer, including the tythe, has already been consumed by a numerous family, the "stalled" theologue of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the summer of the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant of direct and consumer the parish brings his warrant and con brings his warrant of distress, and seizes the only kettle in the hut, and carries off the hulf grown pig, which was to pay the rent, and the man immediately follows and turns them out to starve in the street, because now them out to starve in the street, because now the pig is gone, they have nothing to pay to him—and perchance, the indignant neighbors rise en masse, and insult the officer, and some of them are shot down by the king's troops—I say, when scenes of oppression, tumult and slaughter like these occur, and they often have occurred in the collection of tythes, it is cruel mockery to tell the sufferers, that they have no

mockery to tell the sufferers, that they have no cause of complaint, and it would be a miracle, if they did not abhor the religion, under whose auspices such tragedies are enacted.

All the foregoing objections against tythes, for the support of the Established church of Ireland, would lie with overwhelmning force, even if the sums thus raised, barely afforded the clergy a comfortable support; and if they all had congregations to take care of, and resided upon their benefices and laboriously discharged their sacred functions. their sacred functions.

their sacred functions.

But in the first place; the revenues of the Irish church are enormous. "Twenty-two Bishops," says a "beneficed clergyman," "divide in rents and fines, £220,000 per annum: that is, they receive an average income, if this estimate be correct, of £10,000, or nearly \$50,000!" The same writer estimates the income of the benefices of the Irish church, at £1,500,000, and the average worth of each living at £800, a little short of \$4,000! Now if this is any where near the truth, what monstrous oppression is that, which extorts these princely incomes in part, at least, from a halfprincely incomes in part, at least, from a half-clad and starving Catholic tenantry! Tenthon-sand pounds paid to a single bishop, is a sum, no doubt, above the comprehension of many of them; but their priests and political agitators know very well how to make the most of it; and in this way, to influence them still more against the protestants, and the protestant religion.

In the second place; the greater part of this

In the second place; the greater part of this enormous income goes to support pluralists and other non-resident incumbents, in idleness and luxury. 'Until lately,' says the writer above quoted, 'curates were obliged to work for £60 a year, and I believe get no more now than £75; and more than heo-thirds of the duty is performed by them.' The following extracts, from authentic tables now before me, will give your readers some idea of these crying abuses.'

will give your readers some idea of these crying abuses.

'No. 2. Rector not resident; never was a curate; duty done by two curates—tythe £3,-000; (nearly \$15,000;) protestant population, 250; pay of the two curates, £159; glebe and house, £300.

No. 3. Rector not resident—highly beneficed in another county; tythe £800; duty done by one curate, at £75; protestant population, 50; congregation, 30.

congregation, 30.

* Metropolitan, vol. iii. p. 397.

No. 4. Rector not resident—never was a curate; tythe £400; protestant population, 10!

No. 5. Rector not resident—never was a curate—highly beneficed, and resides on his other living; tythe, £1,200; protestant population, 60; congregation, 40; paid for duty £68.

No. 21. Rector resident, but does no duty—was never a curate—benefice was resigned to him when he was a young man; duty done by a curate; tythe £1,600.

him when he was a young man; duty done by a curate; tythe £1,600.

No. 59. Rector non-resident—is also rector of another large benefice, on neither of which did he ever reside! tythe £1,100.

I might carry out this list to an indefinite extent; but I forbear. A glance is sufficient. Kind reader, what do you think of it? Do you wonder that the Catholics of Ireland are not converted, when such flagrant abuses exist before their eyes, and their deep poverty is taxed, to perpetuate them? Suppose the Established

to perpetuate them? Suppose the Established church should exist there, in this attitude, three hundred or three thousand years longer; is there the least probability that the people would, through her instrumentality, be brought over to the protestant faith! Verily, it must require such faith, as few Christians have any notion of, to expect it.

otion of, to expect it.

In the third place; not only are there hun the third place; not only are there numbered so men, resident clergymen, supported by tythes in Ireland; but there are scores of sinecure benefices in every sense of the term! In 1834, as appears from the report of the commissioners of public instruction, the whole number of benefices was about 1,385. In 339 of these, the incumbent was non-resident; in 210 there was no church; and in 157 no service was performed by any person whatsoever, either incumbent or curate! In some of these parishes, not a solitary protestant could be found; in all the 157 last mentioned, there was not one congregation, and in many others the term congregation was a mere ludicrous misnomer. And yet, till very lately, the whole nomer. And yet, till very lately, the whole tythe machinery was brought to bear with unmitigated severity upon the Catholic population. For example, in one parish, the protestant residents are put down at 10—congregation 6—tythes £500: in another, population 30-congregation 15-tythes £1,000: and in another, population 15-congregation 5-tythes

£500.

Now some of these parishes contain thou Now some of these parishes contain thou-sands of Catholics, who, besides supporting their own clergy, are compelled to pay very large salaries to protestant incumbents, for re-siding, they know not where, and for doing just nothing at all, either by person, or by curate. And yet, some excellent people in the Estab-lishment, acquainted with all these facts, think it very remarkable, that the truth has made so little progress in Ireland. They are astonish-ed, that so few Catholics have been converted: little progress in Ireland. They are astonished, that so few Catholics have been converted; that under the shining of the true light, ever since the reformation, the vast majority have continued in darkness until now. Is not the real matter of astonishment, that any of them have been converted, under the goading, exas-

have been converted, under the goading, exas-perating and oppressive measures, both politi-cal and ecclesiastical, which have constituted the reigning policy of their protestant masters? But I shall show in my next letter, that a brighter day seems to be dawning upon Ireland. The tythe system is already virtually abandon-ed. The attention of the British cabinet has now been carnestly directed, for two years, to the sinecures of the Irish church, and a plan has been proposed for appropriating a part of the revenue to popular education without regard to religious tenets. This plan, however, meets with great opposition in parliament, and if it should be carried, it will be after a hard and protracted struggle. Yours sincerely.

Miscellany.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

"The Michigan and Huron Institute, located at Kalamazoo, which is an important village, and the county seat of this, Kalamazoo county, is progressing. The first building is about completed, and the institution will soon commence its operations. I have reason to believe, that it will exert a fine influence non-the-intersection. reason to believe, that it will exert a fine influence upon the rising generation, upon the cause of Christ, and especially upon the interests of the Baptist denomination in this rising State. The trustees at their late annual meeting instructed their Executive Committee to petition the Legislature at their next session, for an extension of their charter, so as to embrace the incorporate powers of a college. We are feeble, yet we are resolved to pursue a steady and coward course.

The Rev. I. J. Fisher writes to the cultor of the Baptist Banner from Tuscaloosa, Ala. under date of Jan. 23, as follows:—"It is with great pleasure that I communicate the following intelligence. Tuscaloosa is a beautiful, healthy place. It is the seat of literature in the South. There is a flourishing College near this place, and Rev. Alva Woods, D. D. is President. He is a Baptist preacher, a great scholar, a Christian, and a gentleman. There are about 140 Students. In this place, there is also a fine Baptist Female Institution. Rev. Mr. Dagg and lady have the fine Baptist Female Institution. Rev. Mr. Dagg and lady have the charge of it. I am informed that it is crowded to overflowing. Brother and sister Dagg are fine scholars and Christians. They stand high, and the school bids fair to excel any institution in the United States. Rev. Mr. De Vate is the Pastor of the Baptist Church. He is a young man of the finest character and talents, and is much beloved

RHINOPLASTIC OFERATION .- The last number of the Boston Medical Journal contains an interesting paper by Dr. J. Mason Warren of this city, giving a description of an important surgical operation per-formed by that gentleman. The operation consisted vidual who had lost that desirable feature in consequence of an accidental injury. The operation proved eminently successful—and the description is accompanied by three lithographic drawings, exhibiting the appearance of the features before and since the operation was performed.

the operation was performed.

THE SLAYE TRADE—His Majesty's revenue cruiser Chance, boarded, off Cape Clear, on the 11th Jan., the ship Mary Ann Webb, of Liverpool, 43 days from St. Helena, on her passage from India, the commander of which reports that his Majesty's brig Leveret, chased a slave vessel, which took refuge under the battery of a Portuguese settlement, on the coast of Africa, and that in endeavoring to cut her out, the battery opened on the Leveret, and compelled her to strike her colors, and that, on the news arriving at the Cape, the Admiral had proceeded to the settlement to demand satisfaction. The Buzzard, a British cruiser, has captured seven slavers, with 2673 Africans on board, between the 17th Dec. 1834, and the 4th June last. The Vestal, within the last twelve months, has taken four vessels of this description, with nearly 1600 unfortunate captives to the cupidity of the Portuguese from Spanish slave traders.

Auburg (N. Y.) State Prison.—The convicts of

AUBURN (N. Y.) STATE PRISON -The convicts of ALBURN (N.Y.) STATE PRISON.—The convicts of this Prison, 652 in number, earned last year, \$53,000, being \$2,000 more than the expenses. During the year 45 have been pardoned by the executive, 18 have died, and I escaped. Four of the convicts have had a collegiate education, and 11 an academical.—262 can neither read or write. Of \$75 persons examined, 736 were intemperate, 219 were temperate drinkers, and 20 were total abstinents from the use of alcohol. Five hundred and eighty-nine, out of 975, committed the deeds that consigned them to the walls of a prison, under the influence of strong drink. drink.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, about 4 o'clock P. M., Mr. Jonathan Drown, a highly respectable mechanic, in the employ of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching, and Calendering Company, of this city, while in the act of throwing a piece of machinery out of gear, owing to some imperfection in the same, received a blow which broke his jaw, and otherwise seriously injured his head, rendering him insenable, and upon examination by a aurgeon, was found to be beyond the help of man. He lingered until Saturday evening, when he expired, leaving a disconsolate widow, and nine interesting children, who were dependent on his labors for their support.

— Providence Courier.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The frequent warnings contained in the public journals, respecting the use of charcoal, seem to be disregarded. The following is another instance of the fatal effects of neglecting this advice. The first engineer, John Orswell, of Fall River—the second engineer, Russell Cole, of

Seekonk, and William Wilbur, fireman, residence unknown, were last night found suffocated in the cabin of the steam boat Massachusetts, lying at the foot of Pike st. It appears they had taken a furnace of charcoal into their sleeping room, and while wrapt in slumber were deprived of life.—N. Y. Ec.

A CARD.

The Subacriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Tuenty Dollars, from individuals of Lie Society, to con-stitute him a member for life of the American Tract Socie-ty at Boston. J. BOARDMAN. East Douglas, March 15, 1837.

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

For Young Ladies.

THE Summer Term will commence on the first Wednesday (3d) of May to continue 22 weeks. The number of pupils is limited to the school has been full the past year, it will be well for those who design to enter, to make an early application.

HENRY JONES, Principal.

Greenfield, Ms. March 16, 1837.

6w. BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE First Summer Term at this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 26, and will close July 15. The Second Summer Term will commence Aug. 2. The Second Summer Term will commence a first summer term, and the Course of Iretures on Conchology, cubracing, an author of Zoology, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term, by a member of Board, will be delivered the first term of the first term of the second term of the first ter

NEWTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Term will commence on the 18th of Apri and continue eighteen weeks. The course study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages, Music and Drawing. Languages, Music and Drawing.

The Subscriber will take charge of this Institution the These Subscriber will take charge of this Institution the Theorem of the Subscriber will be subscribed and sufficient to the subscribed care will accept the subscribed and affection. The subscribed is charged to the charge. Experienced teachers will give instruction in the various departments, and an opportunity be offered for acquiring a thorough and accomplishe education.

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TERMS.
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Tuition in English Branches, 1,50

In Music, per Quarter 1,000

Latin, 4,00

French, 4,00

Reference.—Mesers. Thomas A. Davis, Muses Williams, and Den. E. Kimball, Boston.—The several Clergy men, Mesers. William Jackson, Esq. and Marshall S. Rice, Newton.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Neuton, March 10, 1537. 5w.

CENTRAL VILLAGE ACADEMY.

TWIE Spring Term of this Institution will commence of the first Wednesday in April, and continue fourtee weeks. Tuition in the English branches 50 cents, and the Languages 60 cents per week, payable in advance for term.

Mr. Isaac Wetherlich will remain in charge of the main from the term.

Mr. Isaac Wetherlich will remain in charge of the main from the term.

Mr. Isaac WETHRELL will remain in charge of the male and female departments, mided by a competent male and temale assistant. From their acquaintance with the Principal, as a teacher, the Trustees teel the utmost confidence in the thorough instruction, and strict, though kind and judicious government of the school, and the attention paid to the morals, deportment and habits of the pupils. The course of study embraces all the solid branches of an Euglish and Classical education; and the hearthy and pleasant location of the institution, within hall a mile of the Lowell Post Office, renders it a peculiarly desirable react.

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Amos BLANCHARD,

Lowell, March 3, 1837. *ow.

South Berwick Female Seminary. Wie Summer Term in this Institution will coinmence on the first Monday in April, and continue twenty-two weeks without vacation. Miss ANN COPRAN is Principal of the Seminary, and will

By order of the Trustees, shorter than the term. By order of the Trustees, JOHN P. LORD, Sec'y.

South Berwick, Me. Feb. 17, 1837. 7w.

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March 24.

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this place than four under frequent meetings
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a ruan house; the Au a rum house; the At cleansed; wine only is to have this abandon keep even wine."

Complaints are frequ

Complaints are frequency are we know not-perance is at a stand, or some places, there is do complaints; and the quant the prominent friet places, in fault? Have love? Has not their they not remiss in the not prematurely shout down their arms, and rally his forces and they were asleep? It that while every inch o that while every inch of is contested, and the ealert, there is no safety crease of strength in gained, cannot be held and further advances of further conflicts. It is enough abroad, but all see it; there is evidenction of property, charaperance, but the weight felt, because not often urged; there are motivin the Bible, and in any wise and good man of Temperance, but the brought out more frequent. ught out more freq earnestly, that even be excited to put for missionary, surrounder and having all the diffi are to be met with an are to be met with any ing in his sphere what circumstances far more complish, and he is doi and persevering effort fectly simple, and with public teacher in the others "go and do like another to love and go

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also been persons of co African race.

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us made to benefici comply with the regul comply with the regular and maintain a suitabl three months he must se schedule of his pecunia particular account of hi ceipts and his debts. must repeat his intentio the Christian ministry, regular course of literar dies, to prepare himself per must also contain per must also contain principal officer of the sis connected, that, after lieves his accounts consustains the character reciaries of the American The institution afford on the condition, that theer to sustain themselves

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